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REPORT

OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Forty-Fifth Annual Congress

OF

THE BRITISH ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

HELD AT GLASGOW

27TH AUGUST TO 4TH SEPTEMBER, 1888

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PREFACE.

SHORTLY after the very successful visit of the British Archæological Association to Glasgow in the autumn of 1888, it occurred to a few of those who had taken an active interest in the work of the Congress, that if the reports of the meetings and excursions which had appeared from day to day in the columns of the *Glasgow Herald* were reprinted, the volume would form not only a pleasant memento of the Congress, but a useful guide to most of the interesting antiquities in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. The proposal, on being brought under the notice of the Council of the Glasgow Archæological Society, met with the cordial approval of the members; and on an application being made to the proprietors of the *Herald* for permission to reprint the reports, the requisite authority was very readily and courteously granted.

Various circumstances have rendered it impossible to issue the volume till now, and the editors very much regret this unavoidable delay.

The publication does not make any pretensions to scientific archæological accuracy. It is a collection of newspaper reports, and the papers which appear in it have not been revised by their authors. Readers will therefore make allowance for the errors which may have crept into many of the pages, though, as far as possible, these have been corrected.

J. D. D.
W. G. B.

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INDEX.

MONDAY, 27th AUGUST: PAGE.

RECEPTION IN COUNCIL CHAMBERS 5
LANGSIDE FIELD AND THE CELTIC CAMP 7
LANGSIDE MEMORIAL INAUGURAL CEREMONY 7
VISIT TO GLASGOW CATHEDRAL 10
OPENING DINNER 16

TUESDAY, 28th AUGUST:

EXCURSION TO BOTHWELL AND CRAIGNETHAN 21
INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE MARQUIS OF BUTE 30

WEDNESDAY, 29th AUGUST:

EXCURSION TO TORWOOD AND STIRLING 39
EVENING MEETING—
HISTORY OF THE SEE OF GLASGOW. BY THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP EYRE, D.D. 43
THE GREAT SEALS OF SCOTLAND. BY ALLAN WYON, F.R.G.S. 50
MERLIN AND THE MERLINIAN POEMS. BY PROFESSOR VEITCH, LL.D., ... 51
THE WALL OF ANTONINUS. BY THE REV. DR. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE 52

THURSDAY, 30th AUGUST:

EXCURSION TO THE ISLAND OF BUTE 54

FRIDAY, 31st AUGUST:

VISIT TO PAISLEY ABBEY 59
VISIT TO THE BISHOP'S PALACE, GLASGOW EXHIBITION, AND THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM 63
EVENING MEETING—
THE ARRANGEMENTS OF GLASGOW CATHEDRAL. BY THE MARQUIS OF BUTE 63
MASONS' MARKS. BY PROFESSOR HAYTER LEWIS, F.S.A. . . 65
FURTHER DISCOVERIES OF MOUNDS IN THE FORM OF ANIMALS. BY DR. PHENÉ, F.S.A. 66

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SATURDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER:

EXCURSION TO THE ROMAN CAMP AT ARDOCH, DOUNE CASTLE, AND DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL 69

SUNDAY, 2nd SEPTEMBER:

SPECIAL SERVICE IN GLASGOW CATHEDRAL 79

MONDAY, 3rd SEPTEMBER:

EXCURSION TO THE ANTONINE WALL, FALKIRK CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD, AND LINLITHGOW PALACE AND CHURCH 79

EVENING MEETING—

DIARY OF ONE OF THE SUITE OF THE DUKE OF YORK ON A JOURNEY FROM LONDON TO SCOTLAND, 1679-81. BY G. R. WRIGHT, F.S.A. 81

EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS IN SCOTLAND. BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A. SCOT. 82

PECULIARITIES OF EARLY SCOTTISH ARCHITECTURE. BY E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, F.S.A. 84

TUESDAY, 4th SEPTEMBER:

EXCURSION TO DUNFERMLINE 89

AFTERNOON MEETING—

NOTES ON THE LITERATURE OF WITCHCRAFT IN SCOTLAND. BY PROFESSOR FERGUSON 94

THE DERIVATION OF THE NAME "GLASGOW." BY W. G. BLACK, F.S.A. SCOT. 95

RECEPTION BY THE CORPORATION OF GLASGOW 96

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MONDAY, AUGUST 27.

RECEPTION IN COUNCIL CHAMBERS.

The Forty-fifth Annual Congress of the British Archæological Association was opened at Glasgow by a reception by the Lord Provost in the Council Chambers, Ingram Street. There was a large attendance.

The LORD PROVOST said it afforded him great pleasure, indeed, to welcome the members of the British Archæological Association to the City of Glasgow, and he was glad to think that so many had found it convenient and agreeable to pay a visit to this ancient city. When he spoke of its ancient character he was afraid that the relics of antiquity were but few in number; but they had in the vicinity of Glasgow an ample field to furnish entertainment and instruction to those who for the first time had visited this part of Scotland. Apart from that, they had in the scenery of the West of Scotland something which would refresh the eye after it had finished its antiquarian search. (Applause.) He was glad that the programme was so complete. It bore testimony to the indefatigable exertion of those gentlemen, both in London and Glasgow, who had been responsible for making it up. It included, as most of them knew, a visit to prehistoric forts, to the Roman wall of Antonine, and to the Roman camp of Ardoch. It also included a visit to the interesting antiquities of Bute, where they would have the opportunity of enjoying the splendid hospitality of the Marquis. It also included the two battlefields of Bannockburn and Langside, the palaces of Stirling and of Linlithgow, the castles of Bothwell and of Craignethan, and last, but not least, the members would find in the grounds of the Exhibition a collection of many of the rarest and most valuable treasures of an antiquarian character, many of which have never been shown before. (Hear, hear.) He trusted that the weather, which had begun so auspiciously, would continue to favour them, and that at the close of the week they would find that they had no reason to regret that they had come to Glasgow on the occasion of the first visit of the Association to Scotland. (Applause.)

Sheriff BERRY said he had very little to add in supplement to what the Lord Provost had so well said; but, as chairman of the Reception Committee, he had, on behalf of that Committee, to give the members of the British Archæological Society a most cordial welcome to the city. The Lord Provost

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had adverted to the programme of the visits which the members had before them during the week, and, as his Lordship had said, they would have many opportunities of investigating interesting places which could hardly be exceeded. But, independently of that, he could not but think that in Glasgow itself there were materials for very interesting antiquarian inquiry and research. No doubt the present city did not externally bear many marks of antiquity. It had grown to be a great mart of trade and manufacture; but still in its early history—which they had had reference to in connection with the recent visit of Her Majesty in various quarters, it had materials which could not fail to interest ladies and gentlemen with antiquarian tastes. (Hear, hear.) It was well known that for a long period Glasgow was simply the burgh of the Bishop or Archbishop of Glasgow. That had been well illustrated in the work of his friend Mr. Macgeorge. (Applause.) Then they were to have from Mr. Honeyman, a master of the subject, an explanation of the architecture of the Cathedral. They were also to have a paper on the history of the See from the Archbishop of Glasgow, and that could not fail to throw a great light upon the early history of the city. (Hear, hear.) He thought the members of the British Archæological Association had not made an unhappy choice in selecting Glasgow for their first visit across the Border, and he hoped the weather in this somewhat uncertain season would smile upon them during the period of their stay. (Applause.)

Mr. JOHN HONEYMAN, as president of the Archæological Society of Glasgow, said he had to offer them on behalf of the Society he represented a most cordial welcome to Glasgow. The Lord Provost and the learned Sheriff had spoken more exclusively on behalf of Glasgow, but his Society included a somewhat wider area. He was glad to think that so many members had volunteered to assist them on the present occasion to read papers on the various places of interest which were to be visited outside the boundaries of the city. He need hardly say that the visit of the British Archæological Association to this part of the country had been matter of great interest to the members of the Glasgow Society. They were all sensible of what must be the feeling of archæologists, that one of the needs of the present time was a closer association of the various societies. (Applause.) He was, therefore, happy to welcome them, and to see such a large representation at that very early period of their meetings. (Applause.)

Mr. MORGAN, the treasurer of the British Archæological Association, in the absence of the president, the Marquis of Bute, thanked the Lord Provost and the other gentlemen for the kindly reception they had given the Association on this, its first visit to Glasgow. The more they looked into the history of the past, the more they saw that the past of Scottish history could not fail to be interesting. At the same time it presented many phases, and they might be very grateful that they did not live in these ages when feeling ran so high. They were in a position now to think what they liked, and to say what they thought, without being apprehended and placed inside the Tolbooth

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of Glasgow. Of one thing he was sure they would be all grateful, and that was that in this City of Glasgow where there was so much to admire, the past had not been forgotten amidst its commerce and industry. (Applause.)

Mr. LOFTUS BROCK, the secretary, then read the order of procedure for the day, when the party took carriages and drove to the Queen's Park.

LANGSIDE FIELD AND THE CELTIC CAMP.

Walking up through the Queen's Park the members were met at Park Buildings by Mr. A. M. Scott, who pointed out the battlefield, the places where the troops were disposed, and the points from which Queen Mary and the Regent Murray witnessed the engagement. The decisive struggle, he mentioned, took place where the memorial has been erected. Subsequently the party walked across to the prehistoric Celtic camp, a little to the north-west of the flagstaff, and examined with interest the traces that remain of the old ramparts. Mr. Scott stated that although nothing was really known about it, the place had certainly all the characteristics of a Celtic camp. There were many such camps in the neighbourhood. Camphill was also supposed to have been a Roman station; it was reasonable to suppose that the Romans on crossing the river would take advantage of the old defences. He exhibited a quantity of charred corn and oak found in the camp in 1867, about nine feet under the surface. Below in the marshy ground near the entrance to Camphill House, Mr. Scott pointed out the reputed kirkyard of those who fell at the battle of Langside.

LANGSIDE MEMORIAL INAUGURAL CEREMONY.

The members afterwards walked down to the village of Langside in order to witness the ceremony of handing over the custody of the Battle Memorial to the Hutcheson's Hospital Trustees. Besides the members of the Association there was a large gathering of local residents and of gentlemen from Glasgow, who had interested themselves in the erection of the memorial. The open space in which the memorial stands was decorated with Venetian masts, from which strings of bunting were suspended, and in front of the monument, sitting acco mmodation was provided for a limited number of the company. On the motion of Mr. Shaw Stewart, M.P., Lord Provost Sir James King took the chair.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, said that we Scotchmen were all proud of the annals of our country. Our great fellow-countryman, Sir Walter Scott, had thrown a charm, both in his prose and in his poetry, over the story of Scotland in the past, and he thought there were few countries in which the generality of the people took so deep an interest in and knew so much about former times. We found throughout the country that almost every important event was marked either by a stone or by a cairn, but there were some events too important to be memorialised in that way, and among

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the number was the battle of Langside. The battle of Langside was not included among the fifteen decisive battles of the world, but no historian, if he were recording the fifteen decisive battles of Scotland, could afford to leave it out—(hear, hear)—and he thought a very favourable and suitable opportunity had been seized to erect this most graceful memorial of the battle just at a time when the old was giving way to the new, when the character of this part of the country was being changed, and when the small and poor houses, which had no architectural beauty and very little comfort, were being rapidly replaced by beautiful, commodious, and comfortable villas. It was not his part to deal with the narrative of the battle, but he could not conclude without saying, in reference to the event of 13th May, 1568, that while the people of Glasgow of those days were not favourers of Mary's cause, thinking that her cause was not the cause of the country, every Scotchman of modern times had endeavoured in some measure to make up for this by taking a loyal and romantic interest in the career of the beautiful and unfortunate Queen. We must not forget that the whole of her public life was over by the time she had reached 25 years, and anyone who knew the circumstances of the times must be ready, if to some extent to blame the Queen, to excuse in many instances, and to sympathise very deeply with her misfortunes. Under more favourable auspices her life might have been very different, and we might have had in the present day to look back with greater pride and with greater affection towards the only Queen who ever visited Glasgow before the visit of Her Gracious Majesty. (Applause.) His Lordship then called upon Mr. Wyllie Guild, as Chairman of the Committee to place the custody of the memorial in fitting hands.

Mr. Wyllie Guild said that some years ago it occurred to a number of gentlemen interested in historical research, of whom a considerable number lived in the neighbourhood, that it would be a fitting thing to raise some monument or memorial to mark the spot where the battle of Langside was fought before the encircling arms of Glasgow with its buildings, which were stretching out every day, had entirely swept away all the landmarks of the locality. A meeting, at which it was resolved to proceed with the erection of a suitable memorial, was held on 7th March, 1884, and on 15th May, 1887, he had the honour of laying the foundation-stone. The erection of this memorial had no religious, party, or political significance It was simply desired, by all the parties who taken an interest in it, that it should be looked upon as marking an historical event. (Hear, hear.) From early life he had been a great student of the history of the sixteenth century, and he knew of nothing that equalled the brilliant romance of the story of Mary Stuart. On that sad 13th of May she had just been liberated by George Douglas, and, gathering all those who hurried round her into a body, had left Hamilton with the intention of going to Dumbarton. She was intercepted at Langside, and the engagement which terminated in her downfall took place early in the morning, and was a very brief and swift one. Poor Mary found herself defeated, and immediately became a fugitive from her native land, and, as

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Burton said, truly this battle settled the fate of Scotland. She reached Dundrennan Abbey, and there wrote the touching letter to her cousin Elizabeth of England, in which she said, "Next to God I trust in you." Her death was almost a case of butchery. He could not refrain from condemning Elizabeth for her conduct. There were some people who palliated it, but he thought there was no blacker page penned in English history than the warrant which Elizabeth signed and which sent Mary Stuart to the block. There was no doubt Elizabeth was actuated very much by jealousy. Mary Stuart was a charming woman. As to her great beauty he had some doubts, but there was no doubt her fascinating manner and great popularity were a sore trial to Elizabeth. We could not read the story of the life of that unfortunate Queen without re-echoing the words of Sir James King, that, had circumstances been different, she might have been a high, and good, and noble woman. (Hear, hear.) He now delivered over to Hutchesons' Hospital the memorial which had been erected. On behalf of the Committee he had to say that they were very much indebted to the trustees of Hutchesons' Hospital for the great support they had given the Committee in the undertaking. They gave the ground free, and supported the Committee in all the difficulties they had had to encounter. It was right and fitting, therefore, that they should be elected custodians of the monument. In the name of the Committee he handed over the memorial to ex-Preceptor Wilson, as representing the trustees, in the conviction that they would protect and preserve it in all time coming. (Applause.)

Ex-Preceptor WILSON said the duty of accepting the custody of the memorial devolved upon him owing to Preceptor Osborne being unable to be present. He assured the Committee that the trustees of Hutchesons' Hospital accepted it as a sacred trust. He briefly stated the history of the hospital, mentioning that it had an income now of £17,000 a year. It would be a means for all time coming of doing an amount of good that the two men who left the money had never any conception of. The trustees were hoping the time was not far distant when they would hand over this memorial to a higher and more eminently-constituted authority than themselves—(applause)—and that was when the village was brought within the precincts of the city. (Hear, hear, and applause) Until that time the patrons of Hutchesons' Hospital and all connected with it would look upon the custody of the Langside Memorial as a sacred trust, and he hoped no hand would ever deface or destroy it. (Applause.)

Mr. A. M. SCOTT mentioned that the whole cost of the memorial would be a little under £1,000. The Committee acknowledged their indebtedness to Mr. Carrick, master of works; to Mr. Honeyman, to Dr. Joseph Anderson, and to Sir William Thomson. The people of Langside had taken the matter up in earnest, and had defrayed the entire cost of the railing of hand-wrought iron surrounding the memorial. As to the architect, Mr. Skirving, one could almost read from his work the history of the battle. The memorial was like

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a picture, and would become an aid to history. (Hear, hear.) As to annexation, he would suggest that the city should further annex the whole of Camphill, and add it to the Queen's Park. (Hear, hear.) If that were done it might be safely affirmed that the Queen's Park would be the most unique, as well as one of the most beautiful parks, in the three kingdoms. Within its border it would have a portion of the battlefield of Langside, a pre-historic Celtic camp, afterwards a Roman station, and the reputed kirkyard of those who fell at the battle of Langside. Camphill House, too, was admirably fitted for being a museum like that in Kelvingrove. (Laughter.) The west gate to the park he also suggested might be brought round opposite to the memorial, which by that time would have become a city monument.

Mr. ALEXANDER SINCLAIR, as representing the inhabitants of Langside, welcomed the Lord Provost, with all his honours, and expressed the hearty hope that, if not he, his successor would be able to reign supreme over the district to the boundary of the Cart. The people of Langside very heartily thanked the Committee and the subscribers for enabling them to have such a beautiful adornment to the entrance to their suburb. They were debtors to the subscribers to the monument, and on behalf of his fellow-residents he heartily thanked them. (Applause.)

On the motion of Provost BROWNE, of Crosshill, Sir James King was thanked for presiding.

Cake and wine were afterwards served in the hall of the adjoining church.

VISIT TO THE CATHEDRAL—NEGLECTED STATE OF THE FABRIC.

Later in the afternoon the members visited the Cathedral, and assembled in the choir, where a paper descriptive of the architectural features of the building was read by Mr. John Honeyman, architect. The Rev. Dr. Burns presided, and introduced Mr. Honeyman.

Mr. HONEYMAN said :—Although Glasgow Cathedral is one of the smallest, it is by no means the least interesting of British cathedrals. Like every other it requires to be very carefully examined before it is understood ; indeed I know no other so likely to lead a hasty observer to false conclusions. The first thing which will probably strike the visitor to Glasgow Cathedral is the peculiarity of the site. Immediately to the west there is exactly the kind of site on which we would expect a cathedral to be built—the summit of a gentle eminence, with the ground sloping gradually from it in all directions, except north. But the building was reared entirely on the eastern slope, even the west gable being about 50 yards from the highest point, which was formerly somewhat further west than it is now. This peculiarity is not without significance. It points to the fact that even during the troublous times which preceded the constitution—or reconstitution—of the see by David I., all traces

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of the original Christian establishment had not been obliterated—that the spot where St. Mungo worshipped and was buried was still known and venerated. That spot was much more likely to be in the sheltered glen on the banks of the Molendinar than on the exposed knoll on which the castle latterly stood. Over the saint's tomb the new church would naturally be erected, regardless of the structural difficulties to be encountered. As we have not even a fragment *in situ* of older date than 1180, we must begin our history there. That fragment, which is situated at the south-west corner of the present crypt, seems to indicate that the church built about that period had a crypt. Crypts were at that time fashionable, and here the configuration of the ground naturally suggested one. We know nothing more of this twelfth-century church, but it seems probable that it had no nave, as we find that very early in the thirteenth century a nave was designed and partly built, as it still stands. This has a transitional base, and even its plan may be recognised as transitional; but it is nevertheless unlikely that any of it was erected in the twelfth century—certainly no part of it above the level of the base course. Inside we find in this nave the bases on the bench-table with square plinths and delicate mouldings decidedly earlier in character than the bases in the crypt, but still distinctly thirteenth century work. Towards the middle of the thirteenth century—not I think before 1240—the crypt and choir were erected. It seems quite evident that from the commencement of this great work operations on the nave were entirely suspended, but that the transept at least was completed about the same time as the choir. The work was thereafter carried on westward slowly, but steadily, till the nave was finished about 40 or 50 years after the choir. It will be noticed that the base of the choir is entirely different from that of the nave. The same base is carried round the chapter-house, which was probably founded at the same time; but the chapter-house above the level of the base was not built till after the completion of the nave—probably about 1425-1435. It was left down like the nave, so that nothing might interfere with the completion of the choir. Immediately to the south of the transept there is a building carried up to the level of the choir floor, and evidently designed to be higher, which may have been intended as an extension of the transept, though I very much doubt it. This gives us the third variety of base which will be noticed on looking at the building, and no part of it was erected before 1480—probably later. It is perhaps as well when we come down to this period that our conclusions as to dates should be verified by documentary evidence, for whereas there is no material difference between English and Scotch contemporary styles down to the end of the thirteenth century or nearly so, after that period they differ very considerably, and we find even local variations of Scotch styles. Any one unfamiliar with the later Scotch styles, and who did not know that this crypt was erected by Bishop Blackadder in the sixteenth century would be very much puzzled by this building. It is as unlike English work of the same period as can well be imagined. At first sight—looking

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at the outside of it—one would say that it was Early English. The builders seem to have done their best to copy from the adjoining crypt; the plan of the window jambs is very much the same, and even the mouldings, but I have never seen an instance where a late workman has managed to make an early capital or base. The late work is sure to be detected there if nowhere else; and here, as both can be seen from the same spot, it is interesting to compare the one with the other. The spire is the most modern portion of the building. The upper part of the tower was not erected till 1425 by Bishop Lauder, and the spire considerably later, so that we have the following sequence—first, portion of a building erected about 1170-90; second, part of nave, *circa* 1200-1220; third, crypt and choir, 1240-80; fourth, upper part of nave, 1270-1300; fifth, chapter-house, *circa* 1425; sixth, tower, 1425 (Lauder); seventh, south crypt, 1500; eighth, spire. So that we have the remains of work done from time to time during a period of about 300 years. I shall now refer to some of the most interesting and peculiar features of the building, The most interesting, of course, is the crypt. I have seen crypts which were as interesting to me, because more puzzling, but none so beautiful. In this respect there is nothing at all to compare with it. It was the last important crypt built in Britain, and the designer had at his disposal the whole resources of the perfected pointed style. He had also a most suitable site for the pur pose, and it must be admitted that he made the most of his opportunities, as both the general disposition, and grouping of the parts, and all the details are alike admirable. The approach to the crypt from the upper church is by two stairs going down north and south from the transept turning east into the aisles. The north approach, east from the transept, has been completed in accordance with what has no doubt been the architect's original design, but he has not been allowed to repeat his beautiful design on the south side. Here it is that the fragment of old work to which I have referred still remains. Even at the risk of spoiling the principal entrance to the crypt, and in spite of extraordinary difficulties, that ancient piece of wall and a few superficial yards of vaulting have been retained. It is difficult to imagine an adequate reason for taking so much trouble about this little bit. It will be seen that the walls of this small chamber have actually been built under its transitional vault at three different periods. Perhaps the most striking feature of the crypt is the variety of effect produced by the disposition of the small piers carrying the floor of the choir. The usual formality of parallel rows of piers and arches of the same height is entirely absent; there is a symmetrical arrangement of groups, but even that is not at first sight apparent, so skilful is the plan and so varied the consequent treatment of the vaulting. The floor of the crypt under the Lady Chapel, following the slope of the ground, is on a lower level than that of the main crypt, so that here another element of variety is introduced. The eastmost bays are divided from each other by solid walls, no doubt for structural reasons. These walls, however, are pierced by coupled trefoil arches utilised as piscinæ and credence tables

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combined—an unusual but very beautiful form. It will be observed that the one in the centre has been altered. The centre shaft and the trefoil arches have been cut out, and a single arch inserted, in the beginning of the fourteenth century, as the arch mouldings plainly tell us. We have it also on record that Bishop Robert Wishart was buried here—between the altars of St. Peter and St. Andrew—in 1316. At the south-east corner is a well, commonly called St. Mungo's Well, which has apparently been a source of danger to the building, which is here very much rent and twisted. At the opposite corner is a rich early door—the carving of which is much decayed—giving access to an apartment which I am inclined to think served as the chapter-house. I have never supposed that the apartment immediately above this was the chapter-house, but it did not occur to me that the one on the ground floor (it is not sunk) may have been used for that purpose till quite lately, when visiting it with Archbishop Eyre and Mr. Pugin, when the latter pointed to the raised canopied *sedile* at the centre of the east as strong evidence of this. In the chapter-house at Inchcolm the seat is raised exactly in the same way, and at Crossraguel and elsewhere there is a similar niche formed. This lower apartment may have been in use ten years before the upper part was built. A turret stair connects it with the sacristy above, and with the Lady Chapel. Returning to the transept by the north aisle, it will be observed that the vaulted porch at the transept door is much later work than the crypt. It is, in fact, late fifteenth century work. I have no doubt that originally there was no communication between the aisles of the nave and those of the choir. The only communication between the nave and choir was in the centre, where the screen now stands. Perhaps the contraction of the central access by the erection of the screen suggested the idea of forming the connection between the aisles as we now find it—or nearly so. In the nave the most noticeable points are that the bases of the responds at the transept, and the bases of the shafts on the aisle walls are distinctly older than the bases of the main piers, and the bases of the west responds. The piers might at first sight be taken to be older than the piers of the choir, but while I think the builders have been influenced by an older design (as in the case of the chapter-house), they have taken such liberties with it in matters of detail as to prove that the work was actually executed after the erection of the choir. Thus, on these piers we have not only the later base, but the fillets on the shafts, and a somewhat clumsy late variety of capital. Again, the mouldings of the arcades have rather an early look, but, of course, if I am right as to the piers, they cannot be early. I do not rely upon that, however. It is quite clear that these are not transitional mouldings. We have such mouldings in their simplest form at Jedburgh, Dryburgh, and elsewhere, and there—as invariably during the transitional period, and for some time thereafter—each group of mouldings is in section square—at their greatest projection the mouldings would touch lines at right angles to each other. Here, however. each group would be enclosed by part

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of part of a circle, and being almost devoid of under-cutting they are entirely unlike anything to be found in the early part of the thirteenth century. They are also quite unlike the mouldings in the choir executed about the middle of that century, so that we really cannot find a place for them at all till near the close of the thirteenth century. We would not find a place for them then in England, but they illustrate the divergence in styles to which I have already alluded as beginning about this period; and, in fact, we find such mouldings with little relief slightly varied down to a very late period, as, for example, at Melrose and Haddington. The triforium is evidently later than that of the choir, and so is the clerestory. There is a peculiarity about the north clerestory wall, which I sincerely wish did not exist—namely, that it is seriously "off the plumb." I do not know the exact inclination, but I have no doubt it is more than two feet off the perpendicular. In the choir we have the somewhat unusual feature of a pier in the centre carrying the east gable, and over it four lancets, instead of the more usual five. The plate tracery of the aisle windows is also remarkable. The design of the Lady Chapel, and of its east end especially, is exceedingly elegant. At the south-east corner there is a piscina, which is peculiar, in that the drain is not taken down to the soil, but is simply taken through the wall and discharged through a gargoyle on the outside. I have not noticed such an arrangement anywhere else in this country, but it occurs, I believe at Notre Dame, in Paris, where there is not the same excuse for it, the piscinæ being only a few feet above the level of the ground. The chapter-house, as it is called—but what I prefer to call the sacristy—enters from the north side of the Lady Chapel. It is a lofty vaulted chamber, with a pier in the centre, but there is nothing to indicate that it was ever used as a chapter-house, but rather indications in its ample fire-place and ambries that it was meant for a sacristy. The south crypt, commonly called Blackadder's aisle—or, more correctly, as Mr. Andrew Macgeorge has shown, the aisle of Fergus—is chiefly interesting as an illustration of the pertinacity with which the Scotch architects stuck to the earlier forms long after their use had been discontinued in England. From the outside this looks much more like Early English than sixteenth century work, and even inside we can find no trace of the perpendicular style, yet it it was not begun till the very end of the fifteenth century, and was probably not completed till the early part of the sixteenth. With the exception of the effigy of Bishop Wishart, already referred to, and two stone coffins in the crypt—one of which has on its lid a very elegant foliated cross—there are at Glasgow no early monuments worthy of mention. This seems rather remarkable, especially as in the neighbouring churchyard at Govan a variety of most interesting pre-Norman monuments still remain. It is almost enough to raise a suspicion that St. Kentigern's Cathedral has, after all, been reared on the wrong spot! The monument of Bishop Law at the south-east corner of the Lady Chapel is an interesting example of its kind, and there are several others in the same style outside worthy of notice.

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Dr. BURNS said he did not hold himself responsible for the internal fittings of the Cathedral. He regarded them as disgraceful to the City of Glasgow, and he hoped this meeting might be the means of bringing about some changes. The position of the pulpit and the arrangement of the ecclesiastical loose box round about it represented the taste of the Corporation of Glasgow, in the middle of the nineteenth century. They had reason to complain that Glasgow was not sufficiently interested in its Cathedral, when it allowed the pulpit to remain where it was, and the unseemly pews about it to be as they were.

Mr. LOFTUS BROCK said it must be remembered that the British Archæological Association existed not only to call attention to interesting points with respect to a building, but also to those which had regard to the actual stability of the structure itself. They had heard from Mr. Honeyman that some parts of the walls of the nave were actually two feet out of the perpendicular. Standing where he did he could see a defect in the structure which was far more serious than that. If they turned their attention to the lofty arch which supported the tower or spire they would notice a very dangerous crack not only on the north-east side, but also on the south-east side. It went right up through the spandril of the arch, up to the roof, and through some modern facing, which was perhaps not yet twenty-five years old, showing that there was some motion in the building yet. He would venture to say that if the attention of the authorities was directed to it, grave structural loss would be saved. If the tower, which was unique in Scotland, fell down it would not only be a heavy expense to rebuild it, but also a very great loss to the structure itself, because a tower rebuilt was never the same tower again. If it fell, it would fall to the east through the crypt, and do a very great deal of harm. It must also be remembered that the foundations of old churches were never their strongest part. Here they had the fact that the building had been erected on a hillside, and the movement with such a position was always downwards. With regard to the fittings he felt himself in rather a delicate position, because he did not think they should come into a man's house to criticise the furniture. But he hardly thought the fittings of the Cathedral were capable of being criticised; they were before them, and the members could see for themselves. Certainly it was not at all fitting or right that the most beautiful and most complete ecclesiastical fabric in Scotland should be allowed to continue with such poor modern work. In comparison with the ancient work surrounding it, it was put to the blush. If he were a citizen of Glasgow he would not rest satisfied until these disfigurements were removed. Their warmest thanks were due to Mr. Honeyman for his paper; but he would ask Mr. Honeyman to reconsider the portion of his paper referring to the Lady Chapel. He ventured to think the arrangements on the east side would not be sufficient for a Lady Chapel, and he took it that this portion of the building was primarily intended for a retro-choir.

The members afterwards made a detailed examination of the building.

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THE ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual opening dinner of the British Archæological Association took place in the Grand Hotel. Covers were laid for about 200 guests, but only about 130 were present. Sheriff-Principal Berry, LL.D., one of the vice-presidents of the Association, occupied the chair, Mr. John Graham Mr. J. Dalrymple Duncan, and Mr. W. G. Black officiated as croupiers; and among the others present were Sir James King, Lord Provost; Sir Michael Connal, Archbishop Eyre, Rev. Dr. Burns, Professor Ferguson, Dr. Collingwood Bruce, Dr. Mackinlay, Principal Dyer, Major F. W. Allan, Major Miller, Dr. Macdougall, Mr. De Gray Birch, Mr. E. P. L. Brock, Mr. Thomas Morgan, Mr. J. L. Mitchell, Mr. Blashill, Mr. John Honeyman, Mr. Cates, Mr. Compton, Mr. John Burnet, Mr. J. O. Mitchell, Mr. J. Howatt, Mr. J. Kirsop, Mr. G. R. Wright, Mr. James Marwick, and Mr. W. H. Cope.

During dinner Mr. Adams's band gave selections at intervals.

The CHAIRMAN, in giving the toast of "The Queen," remarked that we in Scotland had special reason to appreciate and show our appreciation of Her Majesty's high qualities. She had always shown. he would not say a partiality, but, at all events a liking for this end of the kingdom; and in Glasgow we had lately had occasion to see the admirable way in which Her Majesty discharged her duties, and the interest which she took in all which concerned her subjects. (Applause.) They had all been glad to see that the enthusiasm with which she was received in this city was second to none which she had ever received before. He was old enough to remember the first occasion on which she visited Scotland. He remembered her reception in Edinburgh when she came with her Consort, and then it was thought that the enthusiasm with which she was received surpassed anything which could be conceived; but he did not think that the reception she got when in Glasgow the other day was at all inferior to it. (Applause.) In addition to the fame she had in Glasgow, Her Majesty had special fame in the British Archæological Association, for she had intimated her acceptance of the position of patroness to that Congress; and that was a special reason why they should honour the toast of "The Queen" in every possible way. (Applause.)

The toast was loyally honoured.

The CHAIRMAN also gave "The Prince and Princess of Wales, and other Members of the Royal Family," observing that to several members of the Royal Family this city in particular owed a debt of gratitude for the way in which they had shown attention to its interests. The Prince and Princess of Wales by their attendance at the opening of the Exhibition, he had no doubt, had contributed largely to the remarkable success which had attended it (Applause.)

This toast was also enthusiastically received.

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The CHAIRMAN afterwards gave the toast of the evening, "The British Archæological Association." He regretted exceedingly that the distinguished nobleman who was the president of the Association had been unable to be present on that occasion, for from his well-known interest in, and knowledge of archæology, he would have given them an address which would have been a pleasure to listen to. At the same time, the noble Marquis was to give an address the following evening, and perhaps therefore it was just as well that the edge should not be taken off that address by his having to say anything to them upon the present occasion. The British Archæological Association was one of those associations of which, as they all generally knew, the main object was to investigate, preserve, and illustrate all ancient monuments and the numerous customs of our forefathers. With the view of carrying out that leading purpose the Association laid before its members various ways and means, one of these being to hold annually a congress in different parts of the country, to examine into antiquities and promote the interest in them, thereby conducing to their preservation. In accordance with this rule of the Association—which was founded in 1843—the Association had held a series of congresses in various cities and towns in England—cathedral and other cities. The Association, however, had not before this year thought of invading Scotland. (A laugh.) What might have been the reason of that long abstention from crossing the border, it was not for him to conjecture. Possibly they wished to take first what lay near their own door. In bringing the congress this year to Glasgow, they in Glasgow felt a great pleasure in welcoming the members to the city—(applause)—and they could not but take it as a compliment that in this, the first year the Association had crossed the Border, they had chosen Glasgow for their resting-place. (Applause.) He was well aware that it would perhaps be vain in them to assume that it was the attractions of Glasgow in itself that were the exclusive causes of bringing the Association here. The International Exhibition had drawn together a large number of interesting objects of all kinds from every part of the world—certainly from every part of the kingdom. (Applause.) In that Exhibition there was as the Lord Provost mentioned that morning, a wonderfully rare and complete—a unique—collection of objects of antiquity contained in the Castle, which they were reminded was nothing better than a paper castle—(laughter)—the Bishop's Castle. That unique and rare collection, he had no doubt, had formed a very great source of attraction to the ladies and gentlemen of the Association. (Applause.) But while that was the case, and while they could not think that Glasgow of itself had been the sole attraction, he did think that Glasgow in itself was not without certain attractions to the antiquarian. (Applause.) In the Cathedral, Glasgow possessed a building of which the citizens might well be proud. (Applause.) They in Glasgow were glad to think that the spirit of their ancestors was such as to prevent the demolition of that Cathedral, when, unfortunately, too many ecclesiastical ornaments in Scotland were destroyed. (Applause.) It

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was not the only cathedral which Scotland possessed in a practically intact condition. He was fortunate enough the other day to visit the Cathedral of St. Magnus in Kirkwall—a building, he believed, still more ancient than the Cathedral of this city, but one, he was afraid, rather too remote for the Association to visit. They had in Glasgow a building which antiquarians would delight to visit, and which the citizens naturally prized as a great feature of this city. Apart from the Cathedral itself, the history of the city was also worthy of the study of antiquarians. The history of the city, or rather burgh, as it was for a number of centuries, dated from about the date of the Cathedral itself, which was, he thought, about the end of the twelfth century in which the first charter was given to the Bishop of Glasgow. Without wearying them with a history of the city, he just wished to say that for nearly 400 years the burgh of Glasgow flourished under the bishops and archbishops, and it was to the fostering care of those high dignitaries that this burgh, or ultimately city, owed its first beginning of success and prosperity. Not till the end of the seventeenth century did it become a free burgh, and the citizens have the power of electing their magistrates. It was sometimes said, he was afraid with a degree of sarcasm, that Glasgow was a charming place, because they were so many facilities for getting out of it. (Laughter.) That was another reason why the Congress had acted wisely in holding its annual meeting in the city. In conclusion, the Sheriff expressed the hope that the visit of the members to Scotland would be a more agreeable invasion than that which terminated at the battle of Bannockburn. (Laughter and applause.)

The toast was well received.

Mr. THOMAS MORGAN, F.S.A., hon. treasurer, briefly replied, remarking that if any additional proof of the genuineness of the welcome they had received that morning were required it had been given by the manner in which the toast had been received. They had spent that day in a most interesting manner, and the visit of the Association promised to be a most profitable one in every way. (Applause.)

Mr. ARTHUR CATES gave "The City of Glasgow." He considered Glasgow was justly entitled to the name of the second city of the empire. They had there the great Cathedral, happily preserved, and the great university from which so many students issued forth to make Scotland's name respected throughout the world. These two buildings, representing the Church and religion of the country and its progress and learning, were two of the greatest monuments of this great city. Then Glasgow had the two tallest chimneys in the world, and everyone of them looked on these great chimney-stalks with admiration and respect, as emblems of the great power and might of the men who had raised them, and as typical of the great power and wealth of this nation. Perhaps the greatest monument that this city possessed, if it could be called a monument which was ever flowing on, was that which had been practically created by the city, and which had created the city in return—he referred to the river Clyde. (Applause.) He would

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recommend all who had the opportunity to walk along its quays and its docks, to take a boat and look at its great shipbuilding yards, and to consider what energy, what perseverance, what might of mind and of money had been required to convert the Clyde of the past—that stream which in the memory of man had been forded at the Broomielaw—into the mighty waterway for commerce which it now was. (Applause.) It was not simply a glory to Scotland—it was a glory to the whole nation that under such disadvantages a port should have been created which had exercised so much influence on the commerce and wealth of the empire. Of all the cities in the empire he knew none in which architecture had been cultivated with so much care and practised so successfully as in Glasgow. The streets were broad and magnificent, and if they had the tallest chimneys in the world, he thought they had also the longest streets, and therefore they were distinguished in two particulars. (Hear, hear.) They had also some of the finest buildings, admirably placed and admirably built. If he might refer to one example, he might say that the church in the north-west suburbs, treated in the Roman style of architecture, appeared to him to be one of the best in its arrangements and its execution of any period. Then recently the Post Office had been erected in the centre of the city, facing the square in which it was no doubt the aspirations of many of Glasgow's citizens some day to hold a place in marble or in bronze, and where the great Wizard of the North took his stand, and worthily ennobled it, because to them in the South he was the discoverer of Scotland. (Applause.) It was he who bade them go North, and who gave them the greatest interest in every loch and every castle throughout the country; and to him Glasgow owed much, because if their presence there was worth something it was he who had brought them there. (Applause.) Then their municipality had distinguished itself by erecting a grand municipal block, a block reflecting credit on the city and on the architect. He heard with astonishment that the architect was a London man, and he should be very glad indeed if he could trace to London the design of that building. The architect certainly resided in London, but he believed the place of his birth was Paisley. It would take up too much time if he were to express further the feelings of an architect with respect to the buildings of this great city. He could only offer his tribute of admiration and his expression of regret that many of his countrymen did not pass more time in this city, and thereby acquire more appreciation of the true liberal methods of municipal government in order that they might be applied in their southern towns with more reasonable and happy results. (Applause.)

Sir JAMES KING, in replying, said he felt very deeply indebted for their kind notice of the city over which it was his honourable position to rule, and no words could be more eloquent or more generous than those which had fallen from the high authority of Mr. Cates. After referring to the early history of Glasgow, Sir James said the office which he held dated from 1268. In these days the Provost was appointed by the Archbishop, and he did not

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know that the Provosts of recent times could, in social position or dignity, compare with those who owed their office to the Archbishop of the day. But in the changes which took place there was a great importation of the element of trade into the city, and he thought that so far back as the time of James V. the shipowners of Glasgow became rather a source of danger to some of the friendly allies of Scotland, who were at the head of foreign powers, and if he mistook not, some of the Continental kings of the day were obliged to ask the then King of Scotland to exercise a little authority over the powerful Glasgow merchants, as they endangered the navies of those powers, In those days the trade of Glasgow consisted almost entirely of fish, particularly salmon, and he supposed that accounted for the honourable position which the salmon held in the arms of the city. As time wore on other trades grew, but it was only within the last two or three generations that the trade of Glasgow had become so very general in its character that it would be impossible to say what was its staple, and that it enjoyed prosperity even in the most adverse times. With reference to the recent visit of Her Majesty the Queen, he might mention to those who were not connected with Glasgow that Her Majesty was directly descended from an old Provost of Glasgow. (Laughter and applause.) In the year 1513 the Provost of Glasgow was Matthew, second Earl of Lennox, who was so unfortunate as to gather together a considerable contingent in Glasgow, and to go to help King James IV. at Flodden, where he fell. After his death his widow, who was a grand-daughter of King James II., had a son who became John, third Earl of Lennox. His son was Matthew, fourth Earl of Lennox, and his son again was Lord Darnley, who married Mary Queen of Scots. After that, of course everything was easy. They had in succession James VI.; Elizabeth, Queen of Bohemia; Sophia, the wife of the Elector of Hanover; George I.; George II.; Frederick, Prince of Wales; George III.; Edward, Duke of Kent; and Queen Victoria. (Applause.) He happened to mention that on one occasion when it came to the ears of the Queen, who was much interested on hearing it. (Applause.)

The other toasts were "The Local Executive Committee" and "The Chairman."

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TUESDAY, AUGUST 28.

EXCURSION TO BOTHWELL AND CRAIGNETHAN.

The members of the British Archæological Association this day visited Bothwell Castle, the old church of Bothwell, and Craignethan Castle, the Tillietudlem of Sir Walter Scott. The weather was delightful, and the excursion was greatly enjoyed. Leaving the Central Station at 9.20, the party proceeded to Uddingston, and thence drove across to Bothwell Castle.

On arriving at Bothwell House, the members and their friends were met by the Hon. Mrs. Hope, Colonel Hope, Miss Hope, Miss Lucy Hope, Miss Hamilton of Dalziel, the Master of Ruthven, Captain Swinton, and others. Mr. W. J. Easton, Glasgow, the agent of the Earl of Home, the proprietor of the Castle, undertook the guidance of the party, and pointed out the features of the romantically-situated pile, and the beauties of many of the views of the Clyde, with the adjacent country, obtained in its vicinity. It was explained by him that last spring an old plan of the castle, indicating a tower beyond the walls, was recovered. The Earl thereupon resolved to make excavations, with a view of tracing the foundations, and these had revealed a round tower, a small square one, a main gateway with two flanking towers, and the causeway leading to it. Close to the square tower, on the level of the foundations, was discovered in a recumbent position the skeleton of a man, who had been six feet in height and of massive build. During the excavations there had been secured various "finds," such as stone cannon-balls, a cow-horn of glazed earthenware, with the mouthpiece broken off, and some metal relics. On the completion of the inspection, which was made under atmospheric conditions of a most agreeable character, the whole company assembled in the courtyard of the castle.

Mr. J. Dalrymple Duncan, F.S.A.Scot., one of the honorary local secretaries, read a paper, in which he stated that neither the exact date of the erection nor the name of the founder of Bothwell Castle had been ascertained, but that it unquestionably dated its origin from the thirteenth century, and that various points of similarity between it and the Chateau de Coucy suggested the likelihood that its architect was assisted by a knowledge of the plan and details of that great fortress. It was not even improbable that he was himself a Frenchman, brought over in consequence of the connection

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which about the middle of the thirteenth century must have existed between Scotland and France, though the fact that the mother of Alexander III. was Marie de Coucy, a daughter of the illustrious race who, although nominally vassals of the House of Valois, were really in every respect the equals of their suzerains in power and influence. The castle, in all likelihood, was built by the Olifards, who during the greater portion of the thirteenth century were lords of the Barony of Bothwell. From them it passed into the hands of the Morays, but it was not clear by what means the latter acquired it. In 1278, Walter de Moravia, or Moray, granted from the Castle of Bothwell a discharge to the monks of Dryburgh of the multures of certain lands in Roxburghshire. By his marriage with a daughter of John Comyn (a sister of the John Comyn who was one of the competitors for the Scottish throne) he had two sons. Of the elder of these, William, who succeeded him, little is known save that he sat in the Parliament of Birgham in 1290, and swore fealty to Edward I. in 1291. Dying about 1294, he was succeeded by his younger brother, Andrew, who, although he had been forced into swearing allegiance to the English King, was one of the first to join the standard of Wallace in 1297, and remained staunch to the cause of national independence when the prospects of the patriotic party seemed blackest. Having, however, fallen at the battle of Stirling Bridge, he was succeeded by his eldest son, afterwards well-known as the Sir Andrew Moray, who played so conspicuous a part in Scottish affairs during the reigns of Robert the Bruce and David II. At this time Bothwell Castle seems to have been in the hands of the English, as two years later, in 1299, we find the Scots besieging it for fourteen months, and only taking it by assault after the defenders had been reduced to the utmost straits. It was then held by the Scots till 1301, when Edward in person invested the fortress with a large force, and the garrison capitulated. The English King is known to have resided in the Castle from the 17th to the 20th of September, 1301, when probably he made a formal grant of it to Aymer de Valence, Earl of Pembroke. The Earl (from whom the Valence Tower in the Castle takes its name) seems to have retained it till May, 1306, when it was retaken by the Scots. The latter, however, do not seem to have kept possession of it for any length of time, as at the date of the Battle of Bannockburn Barbour tells us

> "The Erle of Herford from the mellé
> Departit with a grete menay,
> And straught to Bothwell tuke the waye,
> That in the Inglis' men's fay
> Was halden as a place of wer.
> Sir Walter Gilbertson was ther
> Capitaine."

Only the Earl and fifty of his men were admitted to refuge in the Castle, which was shortly thereafter surrendered to Edward Bruce, Walter Gilbertson probably deeming it desirable to cultivate friendly relations with the new

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rulers of Scotland. He seems to have very soon succeeded in ingratiating himself with Robert I., and three years afterwards is spoken of as *dilecto et fideli* in a charter to him by that King of the lands of Machan, part of the forfeited possessions of the Comyns. From him sprang the house of Hamilton which was destined subsequently to play so prominent a part in Scottish history. On the recovery of Bothwell, it was probably at once restored to its owner, Sir Andrew Moray, who had even at this time become one of the King's most trusted advisers. After the battle of Dupplin, in August, 1332, David II. being then a child, Sir Andrew Moray was appointed Regent of the kingdom. In 1366 Bothwell Castle again fell into the hands of the English, and King Edward is known to have resided there from 18th November to 6th December of that year. During this period he issued from it a number of documents of considerable importance, fifteen of which have been preserved, including a writ ordering his Council to assemble at London to consider measures for defending England from the Scots and French. Shortly afterwards he withdrew to England, when Sir Andrew Moray, after retaking the Castles of Dunnottar and St. Andrews, in the words of Wyntoun—

"Tuk the way to Bothwhyle,
And lay assegeand it awhile,
And braucht a gyne men called Bowstowre
For till assayle that stalwart towre,
And Gylyne the Willers that then
Held the towre, and was worthi man,
Saw his vittals were nor gane,
And hop off secours had he nane.
Tretid and syne the castell yhalde,
His way to Ingland syne can halde."

This was in March, 1337, and the Regent, having dismantled Bothwell, followed up his success by an incursion into Cumberland, which he ravaged and plundered. Next year he died at Avoch, in Ross-shire, and was buried in the church of Rosemarkie. He had two sons—John. his successor, who, dying without issue in 1352, was succeeded by his younger brother, Thomas. The latter was one of the Commissioners appointed in 1357 to treat with the English for the ransom of David II., and being chosen as one of the three great lords who were to constitute themselves hostages for fulfilment of the conditions on which the liberation took place, went to London, where he died of the plague in 1361. He left an only child, Jean, wife of Alexander the Grim, Lord of Galloway, afterwards third Earl of Douglas, who succeeded to the Castle and lordship of Bothwell. The history of the Douglases is to a great extent the history of Scotland, and it is impossible, within the compass of this paper, to do more than notice in a most cursory manner the various members of that illustrious house who from time to time have owned the Castle of Bothwell. In the life and achievements of Archibald the Grim himself, there is alone material for a volume. He became, as has been said, third Earl of Douglas. As, however, the second Earl had a half-brother,

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George Earl of Angus, and as Archibald was only an illegitimate son of the "Good Sir James," it is not quite clear how this arrangement was effected, unless, as Sir Robert Douglas suggests, he succeeded in consequence of an entail executed before the birth of the Earl of Angus, who was thirty years younger than his half-brother. Whether or not Archibald the Grim was justly entitled to the earldom, he showed himself in every way a worthy son of his illustrious father, and of the traditions of the great house whose chief he found himself. He is known to have frequently resided at Bothwell, and is believed to have been the restorer of the edifice, which had doubtless fallen into very great disrepair during the contests between the Scots and English for its custody. It is probable that the great hall, the chapel, and other buildings were constructed by him, for they bear the Douglas arms on several places; and it was about the period of his possession of the barony that the Scots nobles first ceased to shut themselves up altogether in the donjons of their castles, and began to erect within, the enceinte buildings with some pretensions to comfort. Dying in December, 1401, he left, by his marriage with Joanna Moray, a daughter, Mary (whom a few months before his demise he had seen married, in Bothwell Church, to the ill-starred Duke of Rothesay, son of Robert III.), and two sons, Archibald, the fourth Earl, and James, the seventh Earl. The former of these, best known by his appellation of "Tineman," seems to have been born under an unlucky star, as, despite good abilities and undoubted bravery, he was unsuccessful in most of the military enterprises he undertook. He commanded the Scots at Homildon, where he was wounded in five places, and taken prisoner. At Shrewsbury he was again worsted, and taken captive. In the spring of 1425 he went to France at the earnest request of Charles VII., who created him Duke of Touraine, and appointed him Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. He did not, however, long enjoy these honours, as, with his usual ill-fortune, he was killed at the battle of Verneuil in August following. He is known to have lived for a time at Bothwell previously to his disastrous visit to France. Archibald, the fifth Earl, as a young man distinguished himself at Baugé. On the death of James I. he was appointed one of the Council of the Regency, and next year created Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom. It is known that he latterly lived a good deal at Bothwell, and there is a charter of the barony to him and his second wife, Euphemia, daughter of Sir Patrick Graham, and the Countess of Strathearn, on his own resignation, dated 26th April, 1425. His son William, the sixth Earl, is only remembered as the victim of an ignoble plot of the Chancellor Crichton, who inveigled him into the Castle of Edinburgh, and after a mock trial had him beheaded, 24th November, 1440. James, the seventh Earl, known as "the Gross," was a prudent man, of whom history records very little. William, the eighth Earl, husband of "The Fair Maid of Galloway," was stabbed by James II. in Stirling Castle in February, 1451-1452, for declining to withdraw from a league with the Earls of Crawford and Ross, which the King deemed treasonable. He was succeeded by his brother

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James, ninth Earl, the last of the Black Douglases, who, after the collapse of his revolt against the royal authority in 1454, was proscribed, and Bothwell and his other estates forfeited to the Crown. He died a monk in the Abbey of Lindores, April, 1488. On the forfeiture of the Earl of Douglas, Bothwell was bestowed by James III. on James, second Lord Crichton, son of the Chancellor. Dying in 1469, he was succeeded by his son William, third Lord, who joining the Duke of Albany in his rebellion against the King, his estates were escheated to the Crown by Parliament on the 14th of February, 1483-4. The Castle of Bothwell was thus a second time in James's gift, and he now bestowed it on his favourite, Sir John Ramsay, whom he created a peer by the title of Lord Bothwell. Ramsay seems to have been a man of considerable ability, and was three times employed in embassies to England. Not unmindful of the hand from which he had received so many favours, he remained loyal to his ill-fated master in the hour of his misfortune, and was for so doing forfeited by Parliament, October, 1488. The lordship and Castle of Bothwell having again reverted to the Crown, James IV. conferred it on Patrick Lord Hailes as a reward for his services at the battle of Sauchie. Ramsay, the former owner of the fortress, fled to England, but seems subsequently to have obtained permission to return to Scotland, where he is now known to have played the unworthy part of a spy of Henry VII. He never recovered either his title or the barony of Bothwell; but he had grants of other lands, and was the founder of the family of Ramsay of Balmain. Lord Hailes, in addition to the grant of Bothwell Castle, received numerous other proofs of the royal favour. On the 26th of June, 1488, he was appointed Keeper of the Castle of Edinburgh, and was subsequently named Master of the Household and Lord High Admiralof Scotland; the last an office, which by a curious coincidence his ill-starred descendant, whose name is so indissolubly linked with that of Mary Stuart, was also to hold. He had likewise a charter of Crichton Castle in Midlothian, and Dryfesdale and Kirkmichael in Dumfriesshire, and on the 17th of October, 1488, James erected the lordship of Bothwell into an earldom in his favour. The King seems at this time to have been afraid of the increasing authority of the house of Angus, and possibly feared that the "Red Douglasses" might attain to the power formerly exercised by the other great branch of the name. He therefore determined to check their growing influence on the Borders, and accordingly commanded the Earl of Angus to give up Liddesdale and Hermitage Castle to Lord Hailes in exchange for the lordship and Castle of Bothwell. The old fortress thus a second time passed into the hands of the Douglases, and, as upon the former occasion when it was acquired by that family, its first owner was the most distinguished member of the branch to which he belonged, it was now to be the property of one who unquestionably stands out as the ablest and most prominent of the long line of the Angus Earls. Archibald, "Bell-the-Cat" (to use the name by which he is best known in history), was one of the most notable historical figures of his

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day, and even a narration, in the briefest fashion, of the most important events in which he bore a part is quite beyond the limits of this paper. Hume of Godscroft says of him: "He was in every way accomplished both in mind and body, of stature tall, and strong made; his countenance was full of majesty, and such as bred reverence in the beholders; wise, and eloquent of speech, valiant courageous, he was beloved and respected by all men." Dying in 1514, he was succeeded by his grandson, the sixth Earl, who married Margaret, Queen Dowager of Scotland, the daughter of Henry VI. Bothwell continued in the hands of the chiefs of the house of Douglas till about 1655, when it was given off as a patrimonial possession to Archibald Earl of Forfar, the only son of the second marriage of Archibald Earl of Angus, eldest son of William, first Marquess of Douglas. He built the present modern mansion, using the old Castle as a quarry from which to extract a large portion of the material required for its construction, and was succeeded by his son Archibald, second Earl, on whose death (unmarried), in November, 1715, of wounds received at Sheriffmuir, Bothwell devolved on the Duke of Douglas. The last-named nobleman possessed it till his death, in July, 1761, when it and his other estates formed the subject of the lengthened litigation so well known as the Douglas cause, in which James, seventh Duke of Hamilton, who, as heir male, succeeded to the Marquessate of Douglas and Earldom of Angus, maintained that Archibald Stewart, the alleged son of Lady Jane Douglas (the Duke of Douglas' sister) and her husband, Sir John Stewart of Grandtully, was a supposititious child. Eventually, on the 17th of February, 1769, the House of Lords (reversing the decision of the Court of Session) decided the case in favour of Stewart, who was subsequently, in 1790, created a peer under the title of Baron Douglas of Douglas Castle. Bothwell now belongs to his descendant, Charles, twelfth Earl of Home, the son of Lucy, the wife of Cospatrick, eleventh Earl, who was the daughter of Jane, Lady Montagu of Boughton, the eldest daughter of Lord Douglas. It is, without question, the finest example of the feudal castles of Scotland, and like its prototype, Coucy, consists of a great donjon dominating an enceinte surrounded by high walls with towers at the corners. The donjon is 65 feet in diameter, and 90 feet in height to the top of the parapet, while the total length of the building is 325 feet by 170 feet in width. The north and east curtains have evidently been rebuilt about the end of the fourteenth or beginning of the fifteenth century.

Mr. Loftus Brock afterwards spoke on the architectural features of the building. Bothwell, he said, was one of the most ancient and interesting of the many castles of Scotland, and one that required study in a little detail, in order that the gradations which Scottish baronial architecture passed through from early to modern times might be comprehended. Taking in the new excavations, the castle formed originally an irregular parallelogram, with circular towers projecting at the angles, and with a square tower here and there. These towers were remarkable from their having projected beyond the

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line of the curtain wall, thereby giving a good many surfaces for attack, such as they did not find in later works. Where, it was asked, did this system of defence originate? We knew that the Norman castles were designed upon a totally different plan. The Edwardian castles in Wales were something like this, and yet we could scarcely imagine that they were so early in date—in their general numbers at any rate. They had, he thought, the explanation in this, that the military architecture of France was very similar to what they saw at Bothwell, and that the English and the Scotch alike followed the development of French military architecture. Those of them who were at Pembroke Castle in Wales would see at once the remarkable resemblance there was between the great donjon tower of Pembroke Castle and the great tower of Bothwell Castle. The tower at Pembroke Castle was erected in the times of Edward I. The tower of Bothwell Castle, they might fairly conclude, was of earlier date, and it was quite within the bounds of possibility that it was the work of the Olifards, who owned the property at the very commencement of the 13th century. The building was remarkable for the careful masonry, for the close joints, and the great precision with which the stones were fitted, indicating beyond doubt that the Scotch masons of that period were extremely good workmen. From the stones which had been found in the excavations it would be noticed that each mason had marked his stone with his own particular mark. The ravages of war were but too apparent on the walls before them. An examination of the huge tower showed that in one or other of the sieges to which the castle was subjected, it must have been undermined, and that the outer half of it must have fallen. At a subsequent date the then owner of the castle, whom he took to be Archibald Douglas the Grim, made the tower secure by building a wall across the fallen part, thereby converting what had been a circular apartment into a half circular one. In the banqueting hall was a window which many of them would take to be a geometrical window of 1260, but which in reality was very late fourteenth century or early fifteenth century work. There was one in St. Mirren's Chapel, Paisley, of date 1420, very similar in form. Bothwell castle being one of the oldest castles in Scotland, it was to be taken into consideration with that still older one which they would see at Rothesay. There were many points of resemblance between Bothwell and Rothesay, the chief difference between them being that at Rothesay, the centre space was circular, while at Bothwell it was square or in the form of a parallelogram.

On the motion of Mr. DE GRAY BIRCH, F.S.A., the thanks of the Society were conveyed to Mr. Easton, by whose kindness the members were permitted to see the ruin and excavations in exceptionally favourable circumstances.

The members, re-entering their carriages, drove to the old church of Bothwell. Here in the absence of Dr. Pagan, the minister of the church, they were received by Mr. Pagan.

Mr. BROCK explained that the church was one of the collegiate churches which were founded so frequently in Scotland about the middle of the

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fifteenth century or somewhat earlier. The monastic foundations in Scotland passed through the same gradations as they did in England. They were first Benedictine monasteries, following those of the times of the early church. Then they were occupied by the enclosed orders more or less, and then lastly, when the latter became in Scotland as they did in England unpopular, and when there was a difficulty in finding people to live in them, the practice of founding colleges with secular priests became as universal in Scotland as in England. There was scarcely an instance of the founding of any of the later monastic establishments, either in one country or the other, after the middle of the 13th century. In Bothwell Church they had a collegiate church, and they knew that the founder was a Douglas. In the one corner of the east end, near the roof, they noticed the Moray stars, and on the other the Douglas heart. He took the date of the building to be very close upon the fourteenth century, or very early in the fifteenth century. He did not think they could attribute a later date to it. In considering the peculiarities of the structure, he directed attention to the pointed stone roof. It was a roof which occurred again and again in Scottish castles, but here there was an unusual external covering. The outside was roofed with slabs of stone curiously overlapping one another, and which had kept out the elements all these hundreds of years since the foundation of the church. The tracery of the windows had disappeared on the south side, as also had the tracery of what had been the beautiful eastern window. He could not but regret that somebody with the laudable idea of restoring the windows on the north side should have filled them in with English tracery of the middle of the fourteenth century. It was possible this church was never completed. There were but too many instances in Scotland of a chancel having been erected, and the work carried no further. There seemed to be structural evidences that in this case the intention had been to throw out transepts left and right. At the west end they could see traces of large arches which the masons had filled in before leaving. In Bothwell Church they had as good an example of the so-called French influence as was to be found in any building he knew. He used the phrase French influence simply because it had been frequently used by writers and speakers before him, but he confessed to a very great leaning to the belief that French influence was nothing nearly so pronounced on Scotch architecture as some people were led to suppose; and he attributed the features said to be the result of French influence more to a peculiar development of the Scotch late style than to any influence from abroad.

After lunching at the hotel, the party drove over to Hamilton, crossing Bothwell Brig on the way, took train for Tillietudlem, and thence walked to Craignethan Castle.

Mr. DALRYMPLE DUNCAN read a short paper upon the history of the castle. The original name, he said, of the lands of Craignethan was Draffan, and they were first heard of in 1160. They were then held by Sir Hugh Crawford and Alice his spouse, but no documents had been discovered throwing any light on their ownership for a considerable period after that date, though it

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was probable they formed part of the vast possessions of the house of Douglas. It was also uncertain at what period they passed into the hands of the Hamiltons, but in all likelihood James, first Lord Hamilton, obtained possession of them. Shortly after the forfeiture of the Black Douglases in 1455, he probably erected the keep of the castle, which appeared to date from the latter half of the fifteenth century. In 1529 the fortalice, under the name of Castra de Nauthan, with the adjacent lands, was bestowed by James, second Lord Hamilton and first Earl of Arran, upon his natural son, Sir James Hamilton of Finnart, and to this remarkable man it undoubtedly owed alike much of its architectural importance and historical interest. Mr. Duncan gave a sketch of Sir James Hamilton's career, and stated that to him were attributed the enclosing walls and towers round the keep, with the outer court-yard. In 1540 King James visited him at Craignethan, but in the following year he was accused of connivance in a plot to assassinate the King, and though it seemed not improbable that the charge was groundless, he was executed, and his estates forfeited. In 1541 the Lord Treasurers's accounts contained entries in connection with the castle, and in that year it seemed James again visited it while on a hunting expedition in Lanarkshire. The lands remained annexed to the Crown till after the King's death, when the forfeiture was recalled, and they were restored to the son of Hamilton of Finnart, who subsequently became Sir James Hamilton of Evandale, and who conveyed them to James, second Earl of Arran. There was a tradition that Queen Mary was at Craignethan after her flight from Loch Leven. The Place of Hamilton at that time being merely a square tower quite unsuited for a royal residence, Craignethan Castle might have been selected for that purpose. It was undoubted that after Langside, Moray took possession of both edifices. In 1579, when John and Claud Hamilton were attainted for their supposed complicity in the assassination of the Regent Moray, when Craignethan was besieged, and in it was found James, third Earl of Arran, who had been insane for many years. He was taken prisoner and kept for some time in captivity. Craignethan remained in the hands of the Hamiltons till 1661, when the Duchess Anne sold it to Andrew Hay, who seems to have been a cadet of the house of Tweeddale. The house within the enclosing wall, which was built by Hay, was offered as a residence to Sir Walter Scott by the first Lord Douglas, and Lockhart told us that the great novelist was at first disposed to entertain the proposal favourably, though circumstances subsequently occurred which altered his intention. It was well known that Craignethan was the prototype of the Tillietudlem of "Old Mortality." In 1720, the estate was acquired by purchase from the Hay family by the Duke of Douglas, and in the hands of his representative, the twelfth Earl of Home, it still remained.

After inspecting the ruins, the members walked down the glen to Nethanfoot, where carriages were in waiting, and drove thence up the valley of the Clyde to Lanark. The five o'clock train was caught, and Glasgow was reached shortly after six.

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EVENING MEETING.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS BY THE MARQUIS OF BUTE.

At the evening meeting, which was held in the Merchants' Hall, the Marquis of Bute presided and delivered the inaugural address. Among those on the platform were:—Sir James King, Lord Provost; Sir Michael Connal, Sir James Marwick, Archbishop Eyre, Sir Arthur Mitchell, Sheriff-Principal Berry, Professor Veitch, Professor Ferguson, Rev. Dr. Burns, Messrs. John Honeyman, Thomas Morgan, De Gray Birch, Loftus Brock, W. G. Black, David Murray, J. Dalrymple Duncan, J. L. Mitchell, John Graham, and W. H. Cope. The noble Marquis wore the ribbon and star of the Order of the Thistle.

The Marquis of BUTE, who was cordially received, after thanking the Association for the compliment they had paid him in electing him president, and bidding the members welcome to Scotland, said the local students of antiquities were conscious of the benefit to themselves in the study and illustration of the monuments of their own history, which the visit of such a body was calculated to confer. He had spoken of the monuments of history, for he thought that it was now conceded that the true worth, and true use, and true work of archæology, was to be the helpmeet of the documents of history. It was in the general connection with this fact that he hoped he might be allowed to frame the words in which he proposed to address them. Under the peculiar circumstances of their being in this country for the first time he thought he might do best to permit himself a greater latitude, or perhaps he should say discursiveness, than he should have taken had he been addressing them in England. At the same time he should be careful to take as examples, the things which they had seen or were to see, and to mention as many of them as he could. Had that not been the first time they had visited this country, he might perhaps have expressed a wish that the excursions which had been organised for them had been arranged upon a more homogeneous, historical or ethnological plan; as, for instance, that they had been concentrated within the Cymbric Kingdom of Strathclyde, which was in itself so wide a field that only a very limited portion of it could have been satisfactorily studied and visited. On the other hand, the tastes of archæologists differed like the tastes of the lovers of the arts, and he might rejoice in the thought that the very heterogeneous and fragmentary—he might, indeed, be forgiven for saying superficial—nature of their excursions upon the occasion of their first visit to Scotland, might, after all, leave a more useful, and in a sense a more truthful, impression, by giving them some idea of the vastness and the variety of our remains of antiquity, than would have been the case had a more strictly scientific selection left the impression that there were no monuments in the country, save those

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characteristic of one district, one epoch, or one class. (Applause.) He would, therefore, endeavour to throw what he wanted to say roughly under historical heads. At the same time that was an arrangement which must necessarily admit of much laxity, many explanations, and many digressions, partly for the reason of which he had already spoken—the erratic, and eclectic, and, if he might venture to say so, the almost capricious nature of the excursions which they were making, but also because several of these places were in themselves connected with the history, and afforded instances of the monuments of nearly every known period in the records of Scotland. He had no wish to force his own classification upon anyone else, but, until he was convinced that there was one more scientific, he might be permitted to say that to his eye the history of Scotland always appeared to fall into three periods—the early, the mediæval, and the modern. The first, or early, period ended with the death of Macbeth, at Lumphanan, on Aug. 15, 1057; the second, or mediæval, lasted till the defeat of Mary at Langside (of which battle they had visited the site on the previous day and seen unveiled the memorial) on May 13, 1568; and the third or modern period stretched from the battle of Langside until the present day. He would take the last or modern period first, because in itself it was of least interest to an archæological body, as such, since it had left hardly any material monuments; indeed, he might almost dismiss it in a sentence from that point of view, were it not for some features which were necessarily associated with it, and along with which he would rather take at once the places to which they were attached, than recur to the same spots again and again from different standpoints. Had the modern period to be studied, then, from the point of pure history, little could have been more interesting. If he might be allowed to go less than two years earlier than the date he had himself fixed, and to allude to the historical controversy over Mary Queen of Scots—a controversy which, although it was so utterly, without practical use, seemed to have an almost supernatural power of causing people to lose their tempers—(hear, hear, and laughter)—he might be forgiven for remarking that it was at Glasgow that Darnley had the small-pox, and that the two most famous of the famous casket letters bore to have been written from here. Consequently the question of whether they were forgeries or not turned upon geographical, or rather topographical considerations. But turning to more practically important matters, they were in the very city which gave its name to the Glasgow Assembly of 1638. They were in the land of the Remonstrance. They had that day seen Bothwell Brig; they were but a little way north of Drumclog and of Sanquhar. But this period lay, as he had said, out of the range of archæology proper, because it had left next to no material monuments, The reason of this was because it was identified almost throughout its whole length with the period of the union of the Crowns, and, since 1707, with that of the Parliaments and the banishment of the seat of Government, or rather the transference of the Government of this country into the hands of the authorities of another. The manner

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in which the first of these changes necessarily affected the expenditure of private wealth was of course as nothing to the tremendous diversion of the expenditure of individuals, and the almost total diversion out of the country of the public funds which had been and was so marked and striking a consequence of the second. It was an illustrative fact that they would only be brought in contact with some three or four buildings of that period, and only one of these of a State character. That one was the Chapel Royal of Stirling, built by James VI., for the baptism of his eldest son Henry, and even this was built before the union of the Crowns, and its present condition was an interesting instance of the results of the subsequent changes. The other buildings, viz., the Argyll Lodging at Stirling, now a hospital; Newark House at Port-Glasgow, now included in a timber yard; and Torwoodhead Castle now a roofless ruin, were private dwellings, and as such were even in their best days the evidences not of public prosperity, but of individual opulence. If, however, this period had left almost no monuments in the shape of edifices, it had left plenty in the shape of destruction. Among these some of the most—perhaps the most—typical were the buildings of a public or State character. They were to visit four which had been Royal residences, viz., Stirling, Rothesay, Linlithgow, and Dunfermline. They had in common that they were all more or less monuments of the brilliant epoch of the five first Jameses. He would take Rothesay first as the least important. It was a thirteenth century castle, with an addition of the time of James IV. The arms over the gate were among the earliest instances, if not indeed the first instance, of the employment of the two unicorns as the Royal supporters. The present drawbridge was a most careful restoration from the existing piles found in the moat and from parallel cases, made for him by the late Mr. Burgess. The statement that Robert III. died at Rothesay on Palm Sunday 1406 had become a sort of commonplace. The present Lyon King of Arms, in his edition of the Exchequer Rolls, said this statement was no older than Bower, and he accepted the statement of Wynton that Robert died at Dundonald. He (the noble Marquis) had no opinion upon that point, because he had not studied it, but he would remark that the statement of Wynton was more in accord with the indubitable fact that Robert was buried at Paisley. Had he died at Rothesay, he would have been more likely to be buried there, especially as his funeral was designedly simple, and still more because the Parish Church of Rothesay, contained then, as now, a Royal tomb, bearing the arms of his race, and in which no man had ever been laid. Rothesay Castle was burned in Argyll's rebellion in 1685, and had been a ruin ever since. The three other palaces they would see had suffered during a later period. That of Dunfermline, a combined palace and abbey like the Escurial, he need hardly speak of, because its associations, both religious and historical, from the days of Malcolm and Margaret downards, were so important and vast that he could not touch them in a single paragraph. The palace was last occupied by a King when Charles II. stayed there at the beginning of August,

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1650. He left it on the 16th, the same day on which he signed the Dunfermline Declaration. Of all the perjuries which stained the name of the second Charles, perhaps nothing sank him, perhaps nothing could sink him, lower than that declaration. (Applause.) Another very striking instance of the results of the Union would be seen in the magnificent palace of Linlithgow, burnt by the English troops after their defeat at Falkirk, on 17th January, 1746, and which had remained unrestored. One more mark of the change was the present condition of the castellated palace of Stirling. They would see for themselves the state of its buildings—its abandoned gardens, its distimbered and neglected park, its pleasaunce and tilting-yard turned into a cemetery, a fate which was just impending over the historic hill-top, which lay beneath its eastern wall. He might as well finish at once what he wished to say about Stirling. Their attention would be called to to the great Dominican Church, in which, among other events, Mary and James the Sixth, were anointed and crowned. This church was now slowly undergoing a process of restoration, which had as yet extended only to the chancel. It was obvious that in the middle ages it was partially rebuilt, the chancel being the portion where the work was accomplished. With regard to the present restoration there were one or two things to be said. He trusted it would be neither accompanied nor followed by any modern outrage upon the usages of the past, such as the stone pulpit with which St. Giles, Edinburgh, had been disfigured, but that a wooden pulpit would be placed on the south side in the best position for hearing, as the Mediævals would have done, and as was done now in similar buildings in France and Belgium. There were three points upon which he hoped they would be very careful with this restoration. First, if the side chapels originally opened into the nave, they ought to be carefully re-incorporated with it. In the second place, if the sham vaulting of the nave was to be interfered with at all, he trusted it would only be interfered with, with great caution. Thirdly, no one could doubt that there was a chancel screen. Its top was almost certainly occupied by a gallery as at Glasgow, where the Town Council seat was. Very likely it bore the Royal Throne as at Frankfort or at Rheims. Its position was now occupied by a wall, as used to be the case in St. Giles, Edinburgh, where his Lordship remembered the Queen's Throne, under a curious wooden baldaquin, resembling that of Rheims. He greatly feared that in the sweeping restoration of St. Giles not only might the Royal Throne have been displaced from its ancient position, but the only remains of the mediæval screen might have gone. He implored the authorities of Stirling to be careful how they tampered with the wall across their chancel-arch. (Applause.) As he was speaking of ruins, and had come to speak of churches, he mightas well speak at once of the ecclesiastical ruins which they were to visit. This was worth doing, if it were only to protest against the vulgar delusion that all phenomena of this sort were to be ascribed to the Reformation. That was not so. He believed the sins of other people were very often credited to the Reformers. (Applause.) The only ruin due to them, which they would

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see, was Cambuskenneth, to which his Lordship referred at some length. Its destruction he need not point out, should be ascribed to the lay impropriator and not to the Reformers. It was also said that the eastermost portion of the Abbey Church at Dunfermline was cast down by the Reformers in 1560. But it was difficult to tell what this expression "cast down" really meant. The church was certainly restored by order of the Lords of the Secret Council three years later, in 1563. The destruction and deliberate pulling down of the last portion of the eastern half of the Abbey Church of Dunfermline was not at the epoch of the Reformation, but in November, 1819. (Applause.) The Parish Church of Rothesay owed its destruction to the qeginning of the present century. The ruined chancel contained *inter alia* an empty tomb, which had been conjectured to be one of several erected by Robert II. for himself. The church of St. Blane in South Bute was only abandoned in 1703, owing to the movement of population. The churchyard contained some curious pre-Reformation gravestones of persons of the humbler class, in the shape of small stone crosses. Dunblane Cathedral, at least its nave, was roofless in the year 1238. It was roofless also in the time of Charles I., and roofless it remained. It was now on the point of being completely restored, and, as far as he was aware, the work was to be done in the most careful and conservative manner. (Applause.) The work owed its initiative to the sense and spirit of the heritors of the parish, but it was almost entirely to be executed by the pious munificence of Mrs. Wallace of Glassingall. Her name would, he trusted, be surrounded with the gratitude which it deserved, and he hoped this very important and interesting work would not only morethan satisfy her hopes, but that it might be effectual in raising up in other quarters a desire to execute similar patriotic and artistic works of renewal. (Applause.) Turning next to Paisley Abbey, his Lordship said it was created 1163 by Walter the first High Steward of Scotland, as, he might say, an expression of the religious and cultured sentiments of the great house of Fitz-Allan, otherwise called Stuart, to which he belonged, and the descendants of which had now occupied the throne for more than five centuries down to our present Sovereign and Patroness. (Applause.) In one respect this building, or rather the site of part of it presented the saddest feature which would meet their eyes in Scotland. The transepts, lantern, and chancel of the church must have been in ruins for some time, but the domestic buildings of the Abbey were standing mostly still roofed. They were very remarkable both historically and artistically. There were, he believed, only two specimens of the domestic buildings of an Abbey remaining to our day in Scotland. If anything were to have been destroyed the church could have been better spared, as there were plenty of churches, whereas monumental piles of mediæval building of a character not only domestic but historic were, at least in Scotland, almost non-existent. Within the last few years it had all gone in order to straighten the street by eighteen inches or two feet—his Lordship forgot which—and have given place to a grimy plot of grass and an iron rail. (Marks of disapprobation.)

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The present aspect was like a human face after the nose had been cut off. (Applause.) An historical, and, in one sense, an artistic treasure had been annihilated for ever. In any work of restoration, the first thing to be done ought to be to erect a new square of buildings (church offices, or anything else they pleased), exactly upon the old foundations, harmonising with the church and reproducing, as far as possible, the general idea of what had been lost. (Applause.) If he might be permitted, in addressing a severely scientific assembly, to draw a comparison from any work of fiction, he might be permitted to compare the transition from the ruins of the third period of Scottish history to the obscure creative energisms of the first, and the strong life of the second to the transition of Faust when turning from the modern pathos of Margaret, and before throwing himself into the fairy old-world dream of Helen, he sought the mysterious place of the Divine Mothers, the origins of things. (Applause.) It was in this, the earliest epoch, that we found the first dim light shed upon the origin of Scottish history. He knew that this period possessed a peculiar charm to many archæologists, especially to such as were students of anthropology. To them a kitchen midden or a flint arrow-head was more attractive than the noblest work of mediæval art. Of these very early works they had only included two as of special importance, viz., the pre-historic hill-fort at Langside and the Tapock Broch. Of the latter he would not speak, except to remark that it was one of three or four instances oft his peculiar class of building found outside the extreme north. Fortunately the whole subject had received great attention from the learned, and perhaps none had treated it with wider information and intelligence, or in a more interesting and attractive manner than Dr. Joseph Anderson, whose admirable Rhind lectures were, he trusted, familiar to most of them. (Applause.) A more agreeable or trustworthy guide in early Scottish archæology it would be impossible to find. The mention of the name of this eminent man naturally suggested another peculiar class of ancient fortification of which he had treated, viz., vitrified forts, or those in which the wall had been consolidated by being molten, and of which, although the examples were not uncommon in Scotland, there was not a single case in England, and few in Ireland or on the Continent. In afterwards speaking of the history and monuments of the Roman occupation of Britain, three of which were to be visited by the Association, his Lordship referred to the opinion of Dr. Skene, that the so-called building of the Wall of Severus consisted in the strengthening and improving of that of Antonine. It would be unseemly to leave the subject of the earliest period of Scottish history wout offering some tribute of grateful homage to the present Historiographer-Royal for the manner in which that period had been elucidated by his labours. (Applause.) Armed with the admirable accomplishments of a scientific knowledge of both Welsh and Gaelic, Dr. Skene had applied his extraordinary genius, learning, acumen, and patience to this subject to such an extent as practically to revolutionise the study. Nor

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had his work affected documents only. His identification of many a historical site had rendered some hitherto silent monuments of what was called the pre-historic epoch eloquent with the voice of history. The second or mediæval period of the history of Scotland, as he ventured to term that which intervened between the reigns of Macbeth and of Mary, might be called the Helen of Scottish archæology, in which learning was able as it were to raise the phantom of the past in beauty from the grave. It was this period which had left the greatest number of mediæval monuments. With these alone could they be said as archæologists to be directly concerned. At the same time, it would be an altogether imperfect view of this period which would pass by its immense political and social importance. The monuments of this period, from the fact that we knew about the personal history of the people who made them and lived in them, were instinct with the human interest which was necessarily wanting to those of the earlier epoch. This period still affected the popular patriotic sentiment more than any other. At the present day the two names which were popularly the most idolised in this country were those of two mediævals—William Wallace and Robert Bruce. (Applause.) And so intense was the feeling which they inspired that he doubted whether we should find one adult in five hundred amongst the natives of this country who could hear them without more or less of emotion. It was this period also which might be said to have founded the Scotland of the present by developing the social system, and by giving birth to those institutions such as the burghs, Parliamentary representation, jurisprudence, and the universities, which were subjects of special attachment and pride. This period was peculiar ethnologically. The Scottish people were then, as it were, in one sense alone. The nation was on the one hand unaffected by the consequences which had followed the unions first of the Crowns and then of the Parliaments, and on the other hand it was consolidated from the embryotic conditions of the earlier ages. It underwent no other very important territorial changes. Owing to the peculiar condition of Scotland during the Middle Ages, the noble Marquis continued, this period had left its monuments not only in nearly every institution, but in nearly all the historical and artistic buildings in the country. He noticed that nearly everything that was included in the programme of the Association was something which owed its origin to this epoch. Glasgow, Bothwell, Craignethan, Stirling, Cambuskenneth, Doune, Dunblane, Paisley, Falkirk, Linlithgow, Dunfermline—of most of these he either needed not to speak or had already spoken. His Lordship went on to remark that there were places in which the continuous series of monuments, or even the presence of local traditions or family ownership, formed a remarkable testimony to the moral unity of the national life. Thus the castle of Doune was still the property of the Earl of Moray, Lord Doune, the lawful descendant through the Lords Avondale of the unfortunate Prince by whom it was founded. Then, again, Bothwell Castle was in the possession of the noble and cultured man who was in one sense the principal representative of the illus-

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trious race of Douglas, and to whom historical students had been laid under so deep an obligation by his printing the family papers of his house. (Applause.) In a certain sense a like remark might be made even of Stirling. He was a good deal struck by it last year when he heard the cannon of the castle saluting, by the command of their patroness the Queen, the colossal statue of William Wallace, which the kindness of the local authorities conferred on him the honour of unveiling upon the Abbey Craig. (Applause.) Again, the same remark was true in a sense of Dunfermline, where the reverence of the living generation, not less than the antique architecture of the 11th century, still watched by the grave where Bruce was laid in the 14th. Nor did he suppose there was a living adult in Scotland who did not regard with shame the idea that under cover of a temporary excitement an outrage might have violated the tomb — it could not have disturbed the last sleep—of the holy and harmless Margaret. But perhaps no more striking instance of the unity and continuity of the national life could be met with than that which was placed before the mind, and to a great extent even the eye, in Glasgow Cathedral, which stood to-day as perfect in in its architectural grace as it stood 500 or 600 years ago. Bishop Wishart, or Zachary Boyd, Leighton, or Dr. Burns officiate within it, and Edward I., Robert Bruce, or Cromwell worship. And Kentigern sleeps quietly through it all in his narrow bed beneath the crypt, in one thing at least never made the victim of a change, namely, in the affectionate respect with which the citizens of the city he founded had never ceased to bring to surround his memory and his grave—(applause)—how diverse soever might have been the voices in which they had professed continually the aspiration of their motto, "Let Glasgow flourish by the Preaching of the Word." He hoped that a brighter day was dawning for historical and artistic Scotland. The inborn energy of the century seemed somehow at last to be struggling successfully even against the terrible legacy of the last century—that century which, whatever it might have been elsewhere, was to Scotland and to every development of Scottish national feeling, whether artistic or other, so truly a valley of the shadow of death—(applause)—and a new spirit of culture to be arising, quickened by an increased vitality of national sentiment. As a help in such a direction, he hailed the meeting in Scotland of such bodies as the British Archæological Association. The culture and the learning, as well as the intelligent interest in mediæval monuments, shown by members of the Association were eminently calculated to enlighten the ignorant, to rouse the careless, to stimulate the thoughtful and the artistic, and to intensify the feeling of the patriotic. (Applause.) That this visit of the Association might be the last as well as the first he ventured strongly to hope would not be the case. He believed that Scotland possessed district after district not less interesting in themselves, except as regarded the parish churches (and even these more so than was often thought), than the provincial districts of England, although they were of course fewer in number, and it might be added that their typical interest

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went far to outweigh such disadvantages as they might possess. In conclusion, his Lordship said he was sure he expressed not his own feeling, alone, but that also of his neighbours and fellow-countrymen when he most warmly bade the British Archæological Association welcome to Scotland. (Loud applause.)

Sir JAMES KING, Lord Provost, in proposing a vote of thanks to Lord Bute for his address, remarked that the address had been an admirable and instructive one, and he was sure it was the feeling of all that if in former times the congress had ever been so fortunate as to have a more interesting address it had been more fortunate than most congresses. (Applause.) His Lordship had travelled over a very long period. He had shown himself almost as much at home in the Celtic and Roman period as in that which they almost recognised as his especial, loving study—the mediæval. He thought it would be the feeling of all that they ought rather to think over what they had heard than to have any discussion on the subjects which had been dealt with so eloquently. His Lordship's name was neither unknown nor unhonoured here. (Applause.) With several of our institutions he had shown a deep interest; he had added valuable contributions to the history of our country; he had taken an interest in our fine arts, and as president for a time of our Art Institute had endeavoured to add to the cultivation of that elegant branch of learning in our city; and they could not forget that our university owed its noblest hall to his munificence. (Applause.)

Sheriff-Principal BERRY seconded the motion, and the vote of thanks was warmly accorded.

Lord BUTE having briefly replied, the proceedings terminated.

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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29.

EXCURSION TO TORWOOD AND STIRLING.

The members of the British Archæological Association, to the number of nearly 100, this day visited Torwoodhead Castle, the Tapock Broch, and several of the points of interest in and around Stirling. The party left shortly after nine o'clock by train for Larbert, and drove to Torwood. A short inspection was made of Torwoodhead Castle—a comparatively modern structure, though in ruins, and of no special historical interest—and subsequently, after a walk of about a mile through the wood, Tapock Broch was reached. Several showers fell during the forenoon, but the weather on the whole was favourable, and the excursion throughout was much enjoyed. Tapock Broch attracted much attention, and was closely inspected by many of the members.

Mr. J. DALRYMPLE DUNCAN, F.S.A. Scot., when the party had gathered within the walls of the broch, read a paper referring to the structure. Among the various relics of the past, he said, which time had spared to us the Scottish brochs possessed a special interest, both because they were a type of building absolutely peculiar to our country, and from the fact that they showed that the pre-historic architects who constructed them had possessed alike forethought and resource in working out the idea of an edifice so admirably suited to fulfil the objects for which it was intended. A broch might shortly be defined as a hollow, circular tower of dry built masonry from 40 to 70 feet in total diameter, having within the thickness of its walls a series of chambers and galleries, lighted by windows, all looking into the central area. The only aperture to the outside was a doorway through a tunnel-like, square-headed passage, with slightly inclined sides five to six feet high, and about three feet wide, constructed in the thickness of the wall. The latter (which was from nine to twenty feet thick) was solid for about ten feet from the ground, except where it was pierced by the entrance, or partially hollowed out by the construction of oblong chambers with rudely vaulted roofs. Above this the wall was carried up with a clear space of about three feet wide between the exterior and interior portions. Into this hollow horizontal ranges of slabs were inserted at intervals of five or six feet, thus forming galleries about six feet high and three

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feet wide, which ran completely round the tower. These galleries were connected by a stair which ran up to the top of the tower, and were lighted by windows in the inner wall of a peculiar construction, placed vertically over each other. The central area was from 20 to 45 feet in diameter. It was difficult to say with certainty what must have been the original heights of the brochs, as the upper portions of all the specimens known had been demolished. The best preserved was the broch of Mousa in Shetland, which though incomplete at the top, was 45 feet in height, so that they must have, occasionally at anyrate, attained an altitude of 50 feet. The door (which would be a slab of stone) was placed about four feet from the outer end of the tunnel-like passage against a rebute in the masonry, faced with strong slabs. It was secured by a strong bar fitting into holes made for the purpose in the side walls. In most cases there was also a guard-chamber opening off the passage just behind the door. The object of the builders of the brochs was undoubtedly to provide a place of temporary shelter and defence to which they could retire with their cattle and other valuables during the raids and forays of foreign marauders, which at the time of their construction were constantly occurring in the north and west of Scotland. As a general rule, therefore, these curious edifices were situated in districts of some fertility, and the buildings most admirably fulfilled the purpose for which they were intended. The brochs were unmistakably Celtic in their character, and were peculiar to Scotland. They did not bear any proper relationship to any variety of fortified edifices known in historic times. They had been compared to the round towers, but while in outward appearance there was a certain amount of similarity, and both buildings seemed to have been intended for the same purpose, there were marked and signal points of difference. After detailing the points of difference between the brochs and the round towers, Mr. Duncan traced the probable character of the people who had built them, remarking that they had made considerable strides in civilisation, and had even attained some measure of culture. There could be no question that the examination of the brochs and their contents had revealed a very interesting phase of iron age culture, and it seemed certain that there was no reason for ascribing a lower condition of civilisation to the occupants of these edifices than to the builders of the bee-hive huts and dry-built churches of early Christian times. The brochs were mostly found in the district of country lying to the north of the Caledonian Valley, and the isles around the northern and western coasts. Dr. Anderson some years ago had made up a list of the brochs in the five northern counties, the figures in which were as follows:—In Shetland, 75; Orkney, 70; Caithness, 79; Sutherland, 60; Ross-shire, 38; and Inverness-shire, 47; giving a gross total of 370. The state of matters south of the Caledonian Valley was very different. At present only three of those curious relics of the past were known to exist in that part of Scotland, partly, no doubt, in consequence of the large extent of cultivated ground and the inevitable destruction which befel such

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remains of pre-historic times in districts which were constantly turned up by the plough. The three known were—(1) the broch on the northern declivity of Cockburn Law in Berwickshire (2), one at Coldoch, on the borders of Stirlingshire and Perthshire, and (3) the broch of Tapock, the highest point of the Torwood, in which they then stood. The last-named edifice was first excavated in August, 1864, by Colonel Joseph Dundas of Carronhall, who read an account of his discovery to the Society of antiquarians of Scotland on 18th March, 1865. Its appearance previous to its excavation was that of a conical hill or mound, flat on the top. On the west side of the mound there was a precipitous crag of about 100 feet in depth running north and south for about 800 yards; and on the north, east, and south sides the slope was gradual. At about 70 feet from the centre of the mound there were the remains of a wall carried round the mound until it reached the precipice on each side. Beyond this there were the remains of a second wall. Both of these walls, on the earth being removed, were found to be built of large stones roughly put together without cement. On the other side there were traces of a third wall extending along the face of the cliff, and filling up those places where the rock was not so abrupt as at the other parts. These outworks were not an isolated characteristic of the Torwood broch, as four of the Caithness and Orkney brochs were similarly protected. At the time of Colonel Dundas's excavations the mound was covered with heather and brackens, and overgrown by a clump of large fir trees. Operations were first commenced on the south side, and resulted in the discovery of the staircase, the doorway of which was completely blocked up with rubble. Work was then begun on the top of the mound, when, after the removal of an immense mass of large stones, rubble, and earth, which was thrown over on the east side to the amount of upwards of 200 tons, the structure was found to be a circular wall of 15 feet thick, enclosing an area 35 feet in diameter. At the height of six feet from the floor the upper part of the wall was put back 18 inches, thus forming a sort of shelf. The entrance doorway had two of the massive lintels still upon it. It was about seven feet high and three feet wide at the door-cheeks, behind which were the usual bar holes. The whole length of the passage was eighteen feet six inches. To the left of the doorway was the staircase, as usual, in the thickness of the wall. There were eleven steps, and the length of the passage leading into them was about twelve feet. The height of wall remaining was not sufficient to show any trace of the galleries, but the presence of the stair implied their former existence. There were no chambers in the thickness of the wall on the ground floor, but all the other features of the building were of the typical broch. Mr. Duncan concluded by giving a detailed account of the various articles found in course of the excavations. (Applause.)

On the motion of Professor HAYTER LEWIS, seconded by Mr. R. NESHAM, a vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Duncan for his paper.

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The party then returned to their carriages and drove to the village of Bannockburn. Here another halt was made, and the party ascended the hill to the flag-pole which marks the spot where the standard of the Scottish Army is believed to have been planted at the Battle of Bannockburn. From this point an extensive view of the famous battlefield is obtained, and the movements of the contending armies were graphically described by a typical old Scot, resident in the village, who appeared to be imbued with all the pride of race which may be said to have had its birth at this historic scene, and occasionally forgot that the majority of his audience were Englishmen. Continuing the drive, Stirling was shortly afterwards reached, and luncheon was partaken of in the Royal Hotel.

After luncheon, Mr. WILLIAM B. COOK, of Stirling, read a paper dealing with the interesting features of the town. He referred first to the derivation of the name, discarding the popular idea that the word was derived from the Celtic "striveling," meaning strife—whether warfare or the strife of waters—and favouring the idea that the name simply meant "the rock in the marsh." He suggested that the present spelling of the name was probably due to the assumed connection between it and the word sterling, referring to coin as true or genuine. He then described the building of the Castle at various periods, pointing out that as it stood now the principal buildings were due to the Stuart kings, and proceeded to give a rapid sketch of the history of the Castle under four divisions—as a royal residence, as a place of arms, as a seat of national assemblies, and as the scene of other events of historical interest. One of the features of this part of the paper was that, while pointing out that there was no evidence of the birth of James IV., usually credited to Stirling, it was only now known from the publication of a recent volume of the Exchequer Rolls that James III. first saw the light in Stirling Palace. As a place of arms the Castle had had a chequered history. Being sometimes the prize which stimulated contending armies as at Bannockburn, at other times held by the king against his nobles, and again by the nobles against their king, the scene of faction fights and the object of rebellious raids, the ancient fortress had witnessed many a gallant exploit, and thousands of brave souls had passed away in its attack and defence. Some of the most important of the early Councils General, which preceded Parliaments sat at Stirling, including the one, in the reign of Alexander II., at which trial by jury was established. The Parliament known as the Black Parliament was also held there in 1571. In conclusion, Mr. Cook introduced, among other historical events, the murder of the eighth Earl of Douglas by James II., and the reception of two noted impostors—viz., the false King Richard I. and Perkyn Warbeck, who pretended to be the Duke of York. (Applause.)

Mr. Cook afterwards conducted the party through the Greyfriars Church, which he mentioned was the scene of the coronation of Mary Queen of Scots, and also of James VI. He also pointed out Mar's Work, a remarkable building, erected by the Earl of Mar in 1570, with stones taken from

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Cambuskenneth Abbey, after its destruction by the Reformers, drawing attention to its curious and interesting inscriptions. Argyll's Lodging, believed to be one of the finest specimens of the old Scottish mansion-house in existence, was also visited. It was built by William Alexander, first Earl of Stirling, Secretary of State to Charles II. The Castle was then inspected, and its numerous interesting features and associations were pointed out and described. From the battlement over the Douglas Garden Mr. Cook drew the attention of the party to the cemetery referred to by the Marquis of Bute on the previous evening, which utterly spoils the side of the Gowlan Hills at the Ballingeich Road. The general feeling, he said, was that this was a piece of Vandalism which the Government through their Commissioner of Woods and Forests, might have prevented by refusing permission for the formation of the cemetery in such a position.

After leaving the castle the party proceeded direct to the station, taking the five o'clock train back to Glasgow, which was reached shortly after six o'clock.

EVENING MEETING.

The members met in the evening in the Corporation Galleries—Mr. Thomas Blashill, F.S.A., presiding.

HISTORY OF THE SEE OF GLASGOW.

Archbishop EYRE, D.D., read a paper on "The History of the See of Glasgow." He said the history of the ancient See of Glasgow must be mainly the history of the Cathedral and of those who had sat in the chair of Kentigern. The architectural history of the old Cathedral had been illustrated by Mr. Honeyman; this paper was to give a brief account of the see, of its various occupants, and of the part they played in the history of a period ranging over exactly one thousand years. They found the first mention of the site of the old Cathedral in connection with the history of St. Ninian, about twenty years before the Romans finally left Britain; and a few years before Ninian, in the year 397, built his church at Whithorn, he appeared to have built a cell on the banks of the Molendinar. Jocelin, the Monk of Furness, stated that when Kentigern came to Strathclyde he made his settlement "near a certain cemetery which had long been blessed by St. Ninian, and was surrounded by dense and over-shadowing trees." The founder of the See of Glasgow was this St. Kentigern, known also as St. Mungo. As St. Columba was the founder of the Christian Church among the Picts, his contemporary St. Kentigern was the apostle of Cumbria. He was born in the year 518, and as Jocelin stated that he was created bishop at the age of 25, the date of his consecration would be in the year 552. Kentigern took up his abode on the banks of the then beautiful rivulet. Beneath

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the shade of the venerable trees a little oratory and a very humble wooden cell arose about the middle of the sixth century, and from this, as from the chief seat of his mission, St. Kentigern spread Christianity throughout the whole extent of what formed later the British Kingdom of Cumbria—*i.e.*, the territory from Loch Lomond and Stirling on the north to Windermere and Appleby. Glasgow became the ecclesiastical capital of this extensive region, the spiritual mother of the Welsh tribes and "fair Strathclyde." Here St. Kentigern was buried after his labours of half a century, A.D. 603. No record remained of the immediate successor of Kentigern, and there was but little information on the history of the see previous to its restoration by David I. About the year 720 the Britons of Strathclyde appeared to have obtained from Ireland a bishop named Sedulius. The convulsions of the tenth century saw the see in abeyance, and its possessions were seized by laymen. The restoration of the See of Glasgow in the early years of the twelfth century was the work of the son of St. Margaret. As next in succession to the Scottish Crown, David was Earl or Prince of Cumbria during the reign of his brother Alexander, fortunately we had a most important document dating back to this period. It was the "Notitia" of David. It related the foundation of the Church, the consecration of Kentigern as Bishop of Cumbria, and his death. It stated that he was succeeded by many bishops in the see, but that the confusions and revolutions in the country had at length destroyed all traces of the Church, and almost of Christianity. A record followed of all the possessions of the Church "in all the provinces of Cumbria which were under his (David's) dominion and power." His object was to ascertain what where the properties which at the time belonged to the Church, and to confirm the title by a legal charter. When the bishopric was restored by David, John Achaius, who had been tutor and afterwards chancellor of the province, was elected and consecrated bishop. The year of his consecration was 1115. His first care was to provide a church for his cathedral. The ancient cemetery and its girdle of trees seemed to have been nearly all that remained at Glasgow of St. Kentigern when Bishop John laid the foundation of his church. It was begun before the year 1124, and he consecrated it in the year 1136, in the presence of his royal pupil, who was now King of the Scots. Bishop John held the see for the space of 32 years, and went to his reward in 1147. Bishop John was succeeded by Herbert, who held the see for 17 years. He introduced the Sarum usage. To the episcopate of Bishop Herbert they must assign the foundation of what became the great abbey of the diocese. Walter, High Steward of Scotland, founded in 1163, at Paisley, a monastery for Cluniac monks. The progenitor of the Stuarts endowed the house munificently for the souls of King Henry of England, of King David, and of King Malcolm. Ingebram, his successor, was consecrated by Pope Alexander III. in 1164, and held the see for ten years. The fourth occupant of the revived see was Jocelin, who was called to the chair of St. Kentigern

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from the great Cistercian monastery of Melrose. This energetic prelate obtained in 1175, as soon as he was appointed to the see, from William the Lion the grant of a burgh, which was confirmed by Pope Lucius in 1181; and King Alexander, by a charter in 1189, granted to the bishop the right of a fair. This right was a valuable privilege from the fact of its attracting trade to the burgh. A subsequent Royal Charter in 1210 confirmed "the King's peace" to those frequenting the fair. Glasgow then became a bishop's burgh, the bishops being the feudal lords of the inhabitants. Jocelin began at once to make preparations for a new cathedral, as the structure of Bishop John had been destroyed by fire some 40 years after its consecration. Two expedients he devised in order to help forward the work. He caused to be compiled a biography of St. Kentigern, to whom the cathedral was to be dedicated, and he established an association of collectors. The biography was the book so well known, "The Life and Miracles of St. Kentigern." In it he set forth the dignity of the See of Glasgow, and omitted nothing which could stimulate the generosity of the faithful. The collectors were organised into a "Brotherhood of St. Kentigern." The King of Scots took the association under his patronage by a charter of protection and patronage, full of affection for the ancient see "which, though poor and lowly in temporal estate, is the spiritual mother of many nations"—*i.e.*, of "Normans and Saxons, Scots, Galwegians, and Welsh," who then peopled Cumbria. Bishop Jocelin laid the foundation of his Cathedral in 1181. He began at the east end, and sixteen years later, in 1197, the building was consecrated. To this period and to the action taken by the Bishop of Glasgow must be assigned the final settlement of the independence of the Scottish sees. When Bishop John was nominated, York claimed supremacy over the see. The claim was resisted, but Pope Paschal II. enjoined on him obedience to the Metropolitan of York. Calixtus II., his successor, renewed this ordering, and John went to Rome to plead his cause. The claims and counter-claims continued to be matters of dispute for half a century, and were not finally settled until 1188, when by a bull of Clement III. the Scottish sees were declared dependent upon no one save immediately upon the apostolic see. To Archbishop Roger, who asserted that the see of Glasgow had acknowledged the jurisdiction of York, Jocelin answered that his see was "the special daughter of the Roman Church," and exempt from all other jurisdiction. The title of the see of Glasgow as "the special daughter of the Roman Church" was formally recognised in a rescript from Pope Alexander III. to Bishop Jocelin, dated 19th April, 1178. Jocelin increased the number of canons in his chapter, an arrangement approved of by Urban III. in the year 1186. He died in 1199 in his Monastery of Melrose. William of Malvoisin, a learned Frenchman, succeeded to the see in 1200. After the space of two years, he was translated to St. Andrews. This energetic Norman was bishop for nearly forty years, and his charters, yet extant, showed his zeal and labours at St. Andrews. Walter was the successor

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of Malvoisin, and was Bishop of Glasgow for twenty-four years. He and Bishop Malvoisin attended the fourth Lateran Council, convoked by Innocent III. in 1215. Walter was succeeded in 1233 by William de Bondington, Chancellor of the Kingdom. He was consecrated at Glasgow. To him must be assigned the commencement of the present Cathedral, and he completed the crypt and the choir. Though the crypt was commonly called "Jocelin's crypt," it was built after his time. To further promote the building of Glasgow Cathedral, nine years after the election of Bondington, a resolution or order was passed by a provincial council, held at Perth in 1242, ordaining that the Indulgence for the Cathedral be hung up in every church of the realm; that its terms be plainly expounded in the vulgar tongue to the parishioners; that on every Sunday and holiday from Ash Wednesday to Low Sunday, after the Gospel was read, the duty of contributing to the work be enjoined on the people; that their alms and legacies, together with the goods of persons dying intestate, be faithfully collected; and that, during the season so specified, offerings were not to be solicited in the parish churches for any other object. This arrangement for a national collection seemed to point out that the new cathedral had been now commenced, and to the fruits of this collection we owed the completion of the crypt and choir before the year 1258. After Bondington, John Cheyam succeeded to the see, which he held from 1260 to his death in 1268. He died in France, and was buried there. Robert Wishart, or Wiseheart, was next appointed to the see of St. Kentigern. The flourishing condition of Church and State in Scotland at this period might be gathered from Fordoun, when speaking of the death of Alexander III., on 16th March, 1286. Before the close of the century, in 1297, the diocese of Glasgow furnished, in the person of its chancellor, William Lamberton, a bishop for the diocese of St. Andrews. Bishop Robert Wishart would always be a distinguished figure in Scottish history as a prelate who was a strong supporter of Scottish independence. He was Bishop of Glasgow for forty-four years, and died in 1316. He was buried in the crypt, between the altars of St. Peter and St. Andrew, and the monument in the centre of the east end of the crypt must be allowed to be his. John Lindsay was appointed to the see in 1322. He was a younger brother of the Lindsays of the house of Crawford in Clydesdale, a canon of Glasgow, and Great Chamberlain of Scotland in 1318. His episcopate was a time of troubles, in consequence of war with England. He sought refuge in France for a time, and in August, 1335, he embarked to return to his diocese. The ship was attacked by the English, and the bishop received a mortal wound. He died on 9th April, 1335, and was interred in his cathedral, near the altar of the Blessed Virgin. The next possessor of the see was William Rae, who was consecrated in 1339. He was a great benefactor to the town, for he built, in 1345, a bridge over the Clyde, where now the Stockwell Bridge spans the river. It was he who procured from Rome a dispensation by which Robert II., the founder of the royal House of Stewart, was enabled to marry Elizabeth,

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daughter of Sir William Mure, though related in affinity and consanguinity. In return for this favour, Robert founded a chaplaincy in the Cathedral of Glasgow. After ruling the see for twenty-eight years, Bishop Rae died on 2nd January, 1367. Walter Wardlaw succeeded. He was created a cardinal in 1384, and died in 1387. A canon of the Cathedral, Matthew of Glendoning, or Glendinning, was chosen to replace the Cardinal-Bishop. During his episcopate (1389-1408) two events were worth recording. In 1400 the wooden spire, for which timber was procured from Luss, was struck by lightning and totally destroyed, and in 1401 the precentor of Glasgow, Henry Wardlaw, was appointed to fill the see of St. Andrews. With the intention of erecting a stone steeple on the tower of the Cathedral, Bishop Glendoning collected some material, but was prevented from carrying out his wish by his death, on 10th May, 1408. William Lauder succeeded Bishop Matthew. He began the work of the stone spire. His arms, a griffin salient, are cut in stone on the lower part of the steeple. After an episcopate of seventeen years, he died on 4th June, 1425. John Cameron was next appointed to the see of St. Kentigern. His consecration took place at the end of 1426. He continued, and probably completed, the spire. Also, he might be credited with building the chapter-house on the level of the crypt and the vestry above it. With the view of adding to the dignity and completeness of the services of the Cathedral, he added, in 1429, six canons to the capitular body, making them thirty-one in number. The diocese had also two archdeacons, Glasgow and Teviotdale, and nine rural deaneries. Bishop Cameron's arms, as Bishop of the see, might still be seen upon the central pillar of the vestry, and on the western wall outside, above those of Bishop Lauder. With the sanction of the king, he established a fair to be held yearly in January, which was known as St. Mungo's Fair, and he arranged the Commissariat Court to be held thrice a week in the Consistorial House at the south-west end of the Cathedral. He died on Christmas Eve, 1446. He was the most distinguished of all the Scottish bishops of his time. The successor to Bishop Cameron was William Turnbull, who was translated from Dunkeld to Glasgow in 1447, and consecrated in 1448. As soon as appointed, he resolved to found a university in his episcopal city. Pope Nicholas cordially approved of the work, and the university was formally erected by a papal bull, dated 26th December, 1450. The office of Chancellor was to be held by the Bishop of Glasgow and his successors. Seven months before the foundation of the university, a charter of James II., of 20th April, 1450, granted in favour of Bishop Turnbull, raised the city from the rank of a burgh of barony to that of a burgh of regality. This regal barony, held of the Crown for the simple *reddendo* of a red rose, was from this date possessed free from all feudal service. After an episcopate of seven years, Bishop Turnbull died in 1454, and was succeeded by Andrew Muirhead. Among other good works done by him must be named the foundation of the hospital of St. Nicholas, about the year 1460. Eighteen years was the duration of the episcopate of Bishop

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Muirhead, to whom John Laing succeeded in 1473. Such was the renown of the see of Glasgow—the "mother of many races," as William the Lion had styled her three centuries before, and which had claimed from time immemorial the honourable title of "Daughter of the Roman Church"—that King James IV. deemed it an honour to be numbered among the canons. He held the appointment of Canon of Barlanark and Lord of Provan. About this time Glasgow gave to Aberdeen a bishop who was a most distinguished man, and whose memory was still in benediction. William Elphinston was Glasgow born. A space of ten years brought to a close the episcopate of Bishop Laing, who died on 11th January, 1483. He was succeeded by Robert Blackader. The Parliament, probably on account of a wish of the royal canon, made a move in favour of Glasgow being raised to the dignity of an archiepiscopal see. St. Andrews had been made an archbishopric some seventeen years before. A resolution was passed by Parliament on 14th January, 1489, which set forth that the honour and welfare of the realm demanded the erection of Glasgow into an archbishopric, with the same privileges as those enjoyed by York. The Pope was informed of this by the Chancellor. King James V. urged upon the Pope the desired erection. In the year 1490 he wrote to the Pope, saying that "Glasgow surpassed all the other cathedral churches of his realm, by its structure, its learned men, its foundations, its ornaments, and other very noble prerogatives." Innocent granted the request, and by a bull dated 9th January, 1492, raised Glasgow to an archbishopric, with Dunkeld, Dunblane, Galloway, and Argyll for its suffragans. In this way the prelate, made Bishop of Glasgow in 1484, eight years later became Archbishop Robert Blackader. The King was less successful in his endeavour to get for the new archbishop the dignity of cardinal. The archbishop died in 1508, when making a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. His arms, three roses on a chevron, are carved on the south side of the altar, to the right of the rood-screen door, and on the north end of the corresponding one on the left hand. In a synod held in the Cathedral on 21st April, 1506, Archbishop Blackader published a decree that the beneficed clergy of the diocese should reside in their own benefices, or in the city of Glasgow, within the College thereof, for the sake of study, under a penalty of £5, to be applied to the fabric of the Church of Glasgow, if they did not obey the statute within three months; £10 if they did not obey within three months more; and deprivation of their benefices if they did not obey within six months thereafter. James Beaton was the next Archbishop of Glasgow. He was the son of John Beaton of Balfour. His consecration took place at Stirling on 15th April. He also held the office of Chancellor of the Kingdom. The Archbishop crowned James V. in the Castle of Stirling on 21st September, 1513. After presiding over the see for the space of twelve years, Archbishop Beaton was translated to St. Andrews, on the death of Archbishop Forman in 1521. Gavin Dunbar, prior of Whithorn, and former tutor to James V., was next appointed to the See of Glasgow, and was consecrated on 5th February, 1524. Through the representation of

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the King, the Pope, by a document of 30th November, 1530, annulled the office of legate that had been enjoyed by the primate, and on 21st September the following year Glasgow was exempted from any jurisdiction on the part of the primate. Archbishop Dunbar must be looked upon as the originator of the College of Justice, inasmuch as James instituted it by his advice. A difference arose between the King and the clergy in connection with this College. The King wished to impose a tax of £10,000 a year on ecclesiastical benefices for the support of the new institution, but the bishops would not sanction more than £1400 a year. In either case the approval of a Provincial Council was required, and the council met in Edinburgh on Ash Wednesday, 1536. The college was to consist of fourteen judges, half clerical, half lay, the president being always an ecclesiastic. In 1534 it received the confirmation of Pope Clement VII., the first president being the Abbot of Cambuskenneth. In the year 1546, the year previous to the death of Dunbar, the Collegiate Church of Biggar, in Lanark, was founded, and was one of the last religious foundations in Scotland previous to the Reformation. Another work of Archbishop Dunbar's was the building of the gate-house at the Bishop's Castle. Archbishop Dunbar died on 30th April, 1547. He was acknowledged even by his enemies to be a prelate of learning and piety.' At this critical period in the ecclesiastical history of Scotland the diocese of Glasgow was able to be of service to two other dioceses. Gavin Hamilton, a Glasgow ecclesiastic, was appointed coadjutor in 1551 to the Archbishop of St. Andrews, and Henry Sinclair, Dean of Glasgow and president of the Court of Session, became Bishop Panter's successor in the see of Ross. The last possessor of the See of St. Kentigern was James Beaton, the second of the name. On the death of Archbishop Dunbar, the Chapter of Glasgow elected Alexander Gordon, brother of the Earl of Huntly, in 1550. He was, however, never consecrated, and resigned the see a few months later. Beaton was at once appointed. He was only a layman at the time, and but twenty-seven years of age. He was consecrated at Rome on 28th August, 1552. Five years after his promotion, he and another bishop and six other persons were commissioned by the Estates of Scotland to go to France as witnesses of the espousals of Queen Mary with the Dauphin. The Archbishop was also present at the solemnisation of the marriage on 24th April, 1558, in the cathedral of Notre Dame. In August, 1549, the celebrated Convention of Clergy had been held at Linlithgow. In the November following, a Provincial Council was held in Edinburgh, and the Vicar-General of Glasgow attended it, as the see was then vacant. Another Provincial Council took place in 1559, which lasted from 1st March to 10th April. The Archbishop of Glasgow took part in it, and with it ended the last Council of the Old Scottish Church. To make the paper on the ancient see complete, a few words must be added on the value or income of the see. The free rent of the Archbishopric of Glasgow as it was given at the General Assumption, 1561, was—Money, £987 8s 7d; meal, 32 chalders 8 bolls; malt, 28 chalders 6 bolls; barley, 8 bolls; horse corn,

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12 chalders 13 bolls 3 firlots; salmon, 14 dozen. The entire possessions of the see at the Reformation were the seven baronies and regalities of Glasgow—Carstairs, Stobo, Eddilstoun, Ancrum, Ashkirk, and Lilliesleaf, with the Bishop's Forest and other little things of comparatively trifling value in Carrick, Lothian, and elsewhere. Being Scots money, the £987 of rental was equal in the coin of the present day to only about £200. The income of the Glasgow See was thus but a moderate one, and fell far short of the revenues of the great English sees. It was no part of the sketch of "The History of the Ancient See of Glasgow" to travel beyond the year 1560, or to go into the causes that led to the national change of religion; but few dioceses in Christendom had had a more glorious or edifying existence of fully one thousand years than Glasgow's ancient see. It began with Kentigern, and ended with Archbishop Beaton *secundus*, who in 1560 retired to France. He was appointed ambassador for his Sovereign at the Court of France, was restored to a portion of the temporality of his see in 1600, and died at the age of 86, on 25th April, 1603. The names of Kentigern, Jocelin, Bondington, Wishart, Cameron, Turnbull, Blackader, Dunbar, and James Beaton would always be household words in the West of Scotland. "The memory of him shall never depart away, and his name shall be in request from generation to generation." By the lovers of art and of archæology the memory must always be held in especial veneration of the men who built the Cathedral—a noble work of architecture, with its magnificent crypt unsurpassed and unrivalled. A little longer than Elgin, it was the second in size of all Scottish cathedrals. And the mercantile community of the second city, a city whose prosperity could be traced to its coal and iron, would not need to be reminded that the foundation of its development was laid by the Church. It was only their due to say of those who had sat in the chair of St. Kentigern—"These are the mighty men of old, men of renown." "Let us now praise men of renown and our fathers in their generation. . . . Rich men in virtue, studying beautifulness. . . . . All these have gained glory in their generations and were praised in their days. . . . They were men of mercy, whose godly deeds have not failed. . . . Their bodies are buried in peace, and their name liveth unto generation and generation."

Mr. HONEYMAN proposed a vote of thanks to Archbishop Eyre.

Mr. CHRISTIAN seconded, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

THE GREAT SEALS OF SCOTLAND.

Mr. ALLAN WYON, F.R.G.S., chief engraver of Her Majesty's seals, then submitted a paper on the "The Great Seals of Scotland." He said that as monuments of the past there were no memorials so small and yet so full of information permanent in character as those produced by the numismatic and sphragistic arts. Proceeding to institute a comparison between the seals of

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England and those of Scotland, he said the earliest known great seal for any King of Scotland was made for Duncan II., who commenced his reign A.D. 1094. The earliest known seal in England was that of King Offa, who began to reign in 757. In both countries the seals at first had only one side, and were affixed to charters in "placard." The seals with two sides and attached pendant to documents were first made in Scotland for Alexander I. in 1107, and in England for Edward the Confessor in 1042. The seals of Scotland, although usually similar in general design to those of England, namely with the King enthroned on one side, and the King mounted on horseback on the reverse, had far greater varieties in design and size than those in use in the southern kingdom. Having pointed out the differences of the legends on the seals of England and Scotland, he described in detail the designs of the Scottish seals. He said that the seal of James I. was used for a longer period than that of any other seal in the series. It was the *Clairs Regni* for nearly ninety years, it having been first used shortly after the release of the Sovereign from captivity and his return to Scotland in 1424, and continued in use until the accession of James V. in 1513, thus very nearly rivalling in this respect the use of the famous Brétigny seal which was in use in England for 111 years--from 1360 to 1471. Each of the three Jameses after the first put marks of difference upon the seal, and it had been by the observation of the use of these that the coinage of Scotland at this period had been settled. James V.'s seal was engraved after the same design as his immediate predecessor's, but was a very poor imitation of it. With the first seal of Queen Mary began a new order of seals. The Gothic style was replaced by the renaissance, and whilst the sovereign was represented enthroned on one side, the counter seal bore no second representation of the sovereign, but was merely an heraldic device.

A vote of thanks was awarded to the lecturer, and the proceedings terminated.

MERLIN AND THE MERLINIAN POEMS.

A sectional meeting was held in another room, at which Mr. W. H. Cope, F.S.A., presided.

Professor VEITCH, LL.D., read a paper upon "Merlin and the Merlinian Poems." Merlin was a very shadowy figure, he admitted, but still he believed it was the name of a person, or rather persons, one at least of whom had a sufficiently marked historical reality. There were in literature, he showed three separate characters bearing the name of Merlin. The earliest of these was the Welsh Merlin, the second, the Merlinius Caledonius, and the third was an evolution of the poetry of a much later date. Merlinius Caledonius he regarded as the author of the poems associated with the name of Merlin. Though very little was known of him there could be little doubt that Merlinius Caledonius

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played an important part in the history of Scotland in pre-Christian or early Christian times. The place of his final retreat was Drummelzier; repeated allusion was made by him throughout his later poems to "the chancel on the top of the hill," which was supposed to refer to the church of Drummelzier. It was said he was stoned and beaten to death in this locality, and his body thrown into the river, and thus the later Orpheus perished like the earlier. Dealing with the Merlinian poems, the professor pointed to their close sympathy with nature, a feeling which disappeared entirely from Scots and English poetry for several hundred years after their time. The Merlin of Sir Thomas Malory and Tennyson, he remarked, was an inferior and entirely different personage from the Merlin with whose name the poems were associated.

On the motion of Mr. THOMAS MORGAN, seconded by Mr. W. G. BLACK, Professor Veitch was thanked for his paper.

THE WALL OF ANTONINUS.

The Rev. Dr. J. COLLINGWOOD BRUCE afterwards read a paper on "The Wall of Antoninus," which he said was of special interest to the meeting, as it traversed the immediate district in which they were met. The nature of the ground on which the wall was constructed was just that which the Romans always, if they could, chose for their entrenchments. Antoninus's Wall differed from that of Hadrian in being a rampart of earth, not of stone. Like Hadrian's however, it had a deep *fosse* on its north side and a military way on its south. It also was provided with stationary camps for the residence of its defenders, and some minor structures, resembling the mile castles and turrets of the southern wall. It strongly resembled in its general character the great German wall which extends from the Danube to the Rhine, which was entirely an earthen fortification. Unhappily for the purposes of the antiquary, Graham's Dyke, or the Wall of Antoninus, lay in the district which was traversed by the lines of communication uniting the Eastern with the Western Sea, and the two great metropolitan cities of Scotland—Edinburgh and Glasgow. The progress of improvement had done much to obliterate the lines of Lollius Urbicus. On the first visit of the lecturer to the wall some years ago, he was informed by Mr. Dollar, of Falkirk, who kindly acted as his guide in the vicinity, that he had been told by his grandmother that she remembered the time when all the traffic between Edinburgh and Glasgow was carried on by means of pack horses which travelled along the Roman military way of the wall. For fourteen centuries this *via militaris* served the necessities of the district. The same was the case on the Northumbrian wall. But rapid changes had taken place since the time when his informant's grandmother was young. A coach road had been made, and it might be said was almost gone. A canal had been dug, and it also had almost become a thing of the past, and now the fiery locomotive revelled over the whole scene. Unfortunately the wall had suffered

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severely under all these changes, and it was now but the wreck of its former self. In the vicinity of Falkirk, both to the east and the west of it, the works were colossal. The ditch in Gordon's day near Castlecary, was 50 feet in breadth, and 23½ in depth. The rampart or wall, which was 22 feet distant from the *fosse*, was 24 feet broad and five feet in perpendicular height. Over most of the other places the wall had entirely disappeared, the *fosse* alone marking its course. Occasionally the operations of husbandry have filled up the *fosse*, but even there the colour of the herbage or the character of the corn showed how indelible were the traces which the excavator had left behind him.

At the close the reverend doctor was thanked for his paper, and the meeting adjourned.

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THURSDAY, 30TH AUGUST.

EXCURSION TO THE ISLAND OF BUTE.

The members of the British Archæological Association devoted the whole of this day to an excursion, and did not hold a meeting in the evening. The outing was one of the longest and most interesting which they have had during the present Congress. It comprised a trip to Bute and drives through the island to the various objects of archæological interest for which it is famous. About a hundred members, many of them accompanied by lady friends, left the Broomielaw at seven o'clock in the morning, by the steamer Columba. Passing down the Clyde, the visitors viewed with evident interest the work in progress in the various shipyards. In the lower reaches of the river they had their attention directed to Newark Castle, Port-Glasgow, the Castle at Dumbarton, and the site of the termination of Antonine's wall, which had formed the subject of a paper read before the members on the previous evening by Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce. At Prince's Pier, Greenock, there was a considerable accession to the party of excursionists, whose numbers were in consequence raised to over two hundred. The weather in the early morning had been threatening, and when the steamer passed Kirn, rain fell. There were one or two other showers in the course of the forenoon, but the weather afterwards cleared up, and bright sunshine prevailed during the rest of the day.

On arriving at Rothesay, the party were conducted to the Castle, of which a careful inspection was made. The Rev. J. K. Hewison, F.S.A., Scot., addressed the members on the history of the ancient ruin. He said that its peculiarity was that it was of circular form. It was believed to be certainly anterior to the 13th century. The first notice in history there was of it was in Norse records. The method of defence was similar to that used about the time mentioned. There was no keep, but there were four great towers, which were utilised in such a way that each one was a separate place of defence. This was borne out by the fact that there were the remains of four separate stairs leading up to the curtain walls. The barbican was projected from the circular wall of the castle early in the 13th century. But the great barbican was not projected until about 1540. In 1489 Patrick Lindsay was confined in a dungeon near the entrance. He had advocated the cause of his brother in a great State trial, in which he was involved. He prevented the King from sitting on the jury, which so incensed His Majesty that he declared he would

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make Patrick Lindsay sit in a place where he would not see his feet for a year. The lecturer ventured to say that if anyone were placed in the dungeon in which he was confined, he would not see his feet for many a year—it was so dark. During the Protestant struggles for independence in 1685, the Duke of Argyll visited the castle, and was supposed to have partially destroyed it. Thereafter the Stewarts, who from 1489 had been hereditary custodiers, were apparently dispossessed, and had to build for themselves a residence outside in the High Street. There was a tradition that one of the Earls of Bute, who had married a daughter of the Duke of Argyll about that time, when taunted by his bride as to the meanness of the dwelling to which he brought her, replied—"Had your father not burned down my house, you would have had a palace to live in." The castle was first explored in 1816, but nothing of any moment was discovered. It was again examined in 1871-72, when a few coins of modern date were found.

Mr. E. P. L. Brock, F.S.A., honorary secretary of the Association, speaking of the architectural features of the castle, said that the visitors were assembled in a building of peculiar interest as far as Scottish castles were concerned, for it was perhaps the oldest castle remaining in Scotland. From its masonry they could trace that it was older than even Bothwell, which the Association had visited the other day. In it there were many signs of the graduation of one class of early architecture into another. The circular form of the court would be observed with great interest. It would recall to the minds of those who were with them in Cornwall the castles of Listowel, Launceston, and Tremmerton, which all showed peculiar local feeling. In the middle of the twelfth century, which was the date of the oldest portion of Rothesay Castle remaining, they had a form very similar to that of the three castles referred to, and he took it that it was also a local form. The shape, in his opinion, was simply owing to a local peculiarity on the part of the builders who had the work in hand. As far as the masonry was concerned, there was, on the inner face of the wall of the court, what they would call semi-Norman work in England, or somewhat earlier, but everything was later in Scotland, and he would fix the date at about the middle of the twelfth century. The line of the portcullis was worth looking at as showing how, when the castle was rebuilt, the upper portion of the rebate for the portcullis was not continued. The later arrangements were curious. They indicated that when the times were not so troublous the owners abandoned the severity of the older work, and erected a castle more like a palace, with better habitable rooms. The chapel was of the usual form, and that an early one. The staircase was external, and the tracery of the windows was very similar to that to be seen in the nave of Glasgow Cathedral, and also in the ruined chancel of Rothesay Parish Church. When the company were leaving the Castle, the Rev. Mr. Hewison mentioned that the drawbridge over which visitors now passed into the ruin was constructed according to the original plan. It was placed on top of the old oaken piles, which bore traces of having been

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burned down to the edge of the water in the moat, but which were quite sound below water mark. A portion of one of the piles was exhibited. The members were then driven in open brakes to the ruined chancel of the ancient parish church, which adjoins the building in which the parishioners at present worship. The Rev. Mr. Hewison stated that the visitors were assembled upon the site of the original Cathedral of the Isles. The ancient parish church was dedicated to two saints. It was called the Church of Kilbrook, and the little chapel outside was dedicated to Mary, and was called the Lady Kirk, or Kilmory. The old church was taken down first of all in 1692, and, having been rebuilt, stood until 1796, when it was again removed, and the present structure put upon its site. It was supposed that the chapel outside was the chancel of the old church. Some persons called it the choir; but he was not so sure that it was either of them. It measured 27 feet 7 inches long by 17 feet 8 inches wide, and it could easily be seen from the style of architecture that it dated from the thirteenth century, the time when the Stewarts of Scotland were apparently all-powerful in that place. The chapel was most notable now for containing three beautiful effigies, which lay there, he might say, in such disgraceful disfigurement. Grave controversies had been waged round them. The Marquis of Bute had stated the other evening that Robert II., for certain contingencies, had erected tombs up and down the country, and that this was supposed to be one of them. The tomb he referred to was on the south side of the chancel, where they saw the effigy of a warrior lying, armed *cap-a-pie*. There were four theories with regard to the monument. The first was that it was the tomb of King Robert II. The second was that it was the tomb of King Robert III. The third was that it was the tomb of Sir John Stewart of Bonkill, who was slain at Falkirk in 1298; and, fourthly, it had been asserted and, he must say, almost conclusively proved, that it was the tomb of the eighth Hereditary Grand High Steward of Scotland, Walter, who married Marjory, daughter of King Robert Bruce. The second effigy was believed to be that of Marjory, who was shown lying with her child in her arms. The third effigy was said to be that of Angus, Lord of the Isles, who died in 1210, but an examination of some Gothic lettering on the stone led him to believe that it was that of one of the Cummings, who were intimately associated with the island. The first notices of the place were found in the chronicles of Man, where it was stated that Alan, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, was buried in the Church of the Blessed Mary at Rothesay. That was in 1320. Speaking of other objects of antiquity round the place, the Rev. Mr. Hewison said that there was in the churchyard an ancient Celtic cross. At one time there must have been many of them. He thought so on account of the fact that there were dedications of no fewer than sixteen Celtic saints in the island. The cross was cut out of a piece of micaceous schist, and was elaborately carved. Until two years ago it lay in the churchyard. The custodier then drew attention to it, and he (Mr. Hewison) had it repaired and set up. It was supposed to be the monument of Robert Wallace one of the Episcopal Bishops, who

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died in 1665. He was believed to have been connected with the great family of Wallace. Mr. Hewison exhibited the ancient sand-glass of the parish church, which was purchased in the middle of last century for the purpose of timing the minister's sermon. It ran for forty-five minutes. (Laughter.) He also showed an ancient Celtic Bible, a Testament, and a Covenanter's sword from the South of Scotland. Mr. John Honeyman, president of the Glasgow Archæological Society, afterwards spoke on the architectural features of the ruin, mentioning that they seemed to bear out the theory that the chancel was erected in the thirteenth century. It had been considerably altered. Mr. Brock expressed regret that such monuments as those described were allowed to remain uncovered year after year. and, excepting by such men as Mr Hewison, uncared for. They were national monuments. Had they been in any other country—in America, for instance—they would have been cherished. They deserved a better fate than to be allowed to rot away. With regard to the Government, he was glad to say that possibly it would take them into its custody if proper steps were adopted. He suggested that a representation should be made to him that they should be handed over to the custody of the Crown, and he would report the matter to the proper quarter.

The members were then driven to Mount Stuart House, the seat of the Marquis of Bute. They were received by the Marquis and Marchioness, and entertained to luncheon in the grand marble hall. Afterwards, the members drove to the ancient Chapel of St. Blane, passing on the way the standing stones of Lubas. At the chapel, the Rev. Mr. Hewison said that it was dedicated to St. Blane, who lived in the sixth century, and was supposed to have been miraculously generated. It was Romanesque in form, and consisted of a nave and chancel. From examination of the ruins, he had come to the conclusion that they were constructed on an earlier foundation. The eastern portion contained the remains of a building which had been erected at a period anterior to the Norman part of the chapel. Tradition pointed to a tomb near the wall as being that of St. Blane. The Marquis of Bute had stated that it was really the tomb of a young woman. He dissented from this view. The chapel stood on the top of an artificial mound, and, strange to say, there was a passage between the higher and the lower ground leading to what was now known as the nunnery. It was not an ordinary parish church, but a monastery, and in the middle of the seventh century there was a complete monastic establishment there. Around the chapel there were many very fine Celtic stones, which had been figured in Stuart's "Sculptured Stones of Scotland." Among the stones was one to which there was not an equal in Scotland—an old millstone which had been converted into a socket for a cross. Mr. William Galloway, the well-known expert on early ecclesiastical architecture, spoke of the structural features of the building, pointing out the differences between the early and the late styles of masonry, and how the earlier stonework was covered by Norman building, and then by even still later masonry.

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It was intended to visit the vitrified fort of Dunagoil, but the earlier portions of the programme had been found so interesting that there was not sufficient time remaining to permit of this, and the excursionists accordingly drove at once to Kilchattan Bay, where they embarked on the steamer Victoria. On the way to Wemyss Bay, votes of thanks were, on the motion of Mr. Brock, seconded by Mr. Black, accorded to the Rev. Mr. Hewison, and the other gentlemen who had added to the success of the excursion. The city was reached at half-past eight o'clock.

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FRIDAY, AUGUST 31.

VISIT TO PAISLEY ABBEY.

The members of the British Archæological Association, under the guidance of Mr. Loftus Brock, spent this day in inspecting Paisley Abbey. The party, to the number of 80 or 100, arrived in Paisley shortly after ten o'clock, and were received by the Rev. Mr. Dalgetty, the Rev. Mr. Metcalf, the Rev. Dr. Henderson, Mr. Gardner, publisher; Mr. Mackenzie, writer; Mr. Gardner, writer; Dr. Graham, Dr. Richmond, &c. They were subsequently joined by Mr. Barbour, M.P.

Mr. E. P. LOFTUS BROCK, F.S.A., after the members had assembled in the church, gave a short explanatory address. His intention, he said, was not to refer so much to the history of the building, which was fairly well known, although there were many points still in doubt, as to call attention to its architecture, and to show how the mere stones themselves told the story of the age and developement of the building. The name of the patron saint of the church, St. Murren, was that of one of those old Celtic saints whose original home appeared to have been Ireland—or, at anyrate, the school of religion to which they belonged was that of Ireland. There was a tradition that an old church dedicated to St. Murren, most probably built by him, occupied the site of the present church at very early times, and he saw no reason to doubt the truth of such a tradition. It must be remembered that although the history of the town of Paisley, so far as its corporate character was concerned, dated from only recent times, yet in reality there was abundance of evidence to show that this part of the country was well occupied at a very early period. As they heard the other evening the Wall of Antonine ended on the opposite bank of the Clyde, and there were surrounding forts. On this the southern side of the river there appeared to be no reason to doubt that Castlehill was occupied by a Roman fort, and that with the Celtic camp at Crookston, another at Camphill, another at Langside, and others which he need not particularise, indicated that there was a goodly population here. It was but the natural sequence that a minister of religion from Ireland, or from Iona, which was the seat of learning in those days, should find his way to such a locality. There was, therefore a presumption in favour of the old tradition of an ancient church being here. He might add that the coupling of the name of an early saint with a Gothic building of mediæval times was accounted

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for on the supposition that a church was here before the monastery was erected. When they made their survey he should be able to show them fragments of very early masonry along the south side of the nave and the west side of the chapter-house, including the west front of the curious Chapel of St. Murren. He referred to this now, because it showed that the Chapel of St. Murren in reality must have existed from the times of the earliest masonry work now to be found in Paisley. The Abbey was founded by Walter Fitz-Allan, in 1163. It was colonised by Cluniac monks from Wenlock, in Shropshire, and the church was dedicated not only to the original saint, the saint whose name was associated with the site, but also to St. Milburd, a Saxon princess, to whom the parent house at Wenlock was dedicated, and St. James. It had been said that the original foundation was not here, but closer to Renfrew. The founder, who died a monk, was buried here in 1175. We had, therefore, historical fact which enabled us to see that the masonry was in existence beiore 1175. The Abbey was burned by Edward I. during the wars of succession in 1307. There was a record that Marjory, the daughter of Bruce, was killed while hunting on a hill between Paisley and Renfrew, and a tomb was pointed out in St. Murren's Chapel as being hers. In dealing with the architectural details of the building, he directed attention to the west front. The beautiful entrance doorway was of very good First Pointed work—Early English as those of them from the other side of the Border would call it. That it was the work of Scotchmen he had not the slightest shadow of a doubt. That it was different from English work they could all see, although it resembled English work much more than some of the other Scotch work of the First-Pointed style which existed in Scotland. We had this interesting evidence with respect to the old church—namely, that it was the same width as the present building, and that its nave was also of the same length, whatever the chancel and transepts might have been; also that the erection of a tower and spire at each side of the west entrance was intended. The base of those towers was before them. They had thick walls and all the accompaniments of the date. Therefore we had this evidence, that while there was an old design partly carried out at about 1170, there was an addition made to it about 30 years later. They should see how even this design was altered again and again. At this point the record of the burning of the church by Edward I. had to be considered. There was evidence on the outside that the tracery of the windows in the west front, right and left of the towers, was inserted in the older wall, and he considered that the insertions were made after the date of the burning, Whether the two western towers were ever completed was open very much to doubt. From the fact that so many Scotch buildings were larger in conception than in actual completion, it was quite within the bounds of possibility that they never were completed. There was another reason that tended to give credence to this supposition, and that was the badness of the foundation of the towers. While they might suppose that the work progressed slowly, he ventured to think that the whole of the

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design might have been included and worked out by Abbot Tarver. When he said that the arches and the nave generally were work of the middle of the fifteenth century, those of the members who came from the other side of the Border might regard his statement with some amount of astonishment. Had it been English work they should have found well-known and familiar types of perpendicular work. They found features which appeared until even a later date than that he had named. The appearance of semi-circular arches was no criterion of date in Scotland, for these were found in the earliest as well as in the latest works in Scotland. He directed attention to the masons' marks on the stones. The deduction he drew from them was that the north wall of the nave was of slightly different date from that of the pillars themselves. He called attention also to the curious way in which the builders of the arches incorporated their work into the older and thicker work of the piers at the west end. The structural evidence was conclusive of one thing, that the church never had—he meant when these pillars were erected—a stone-vaulted roof, and was always intended for a light ceiling. The central tower, too, could never have been a very strong or tall one. Therefore, some of the views published of this church were anything but correct. There was one he remembered in which the church appeared with aisles to the choir, which there were not; buttresses, which there were not; with a high central tower, which was not; and with a huge spire above, which was impossible.

The members afterwards passed through the north doorway into the ruined choir of the church.

Mr. Brock called attention to the extreme length of the choir. He argued from the fact that the wall was perfect on both sides, with only one small doorway on the south side, that there never were aisles to this part of the building. From the appearance of the beautiful sedilia, the mouldings being of later look than the nave, he concluded that the choir was the work of Abbot Schaw, who was known to have erected a great number of the buildings here towards the end of the fifteenth century. The work of the sedilia was very delicate and graceful, and much of the stone work was in very perfect order. The plan of the church, an extended parallelogram, was not so unusual as many people at first sight would be led to believe. It would be interesting to those who cared to study the difference in the Gothic work of one country from another to see how very narrow were the arches which led from the two aisles of the nave into the transepts. They had nothing at all like that in England. The north transept, which he was glad to see remaining in such good condition, was of very moderate height in comparision to the nave. How came it that the transepts were so low, and did the chancel follow the height of the nave or of the transepts? It undoubtedly followed the height of the transepts. The walls were not strong enough for any great height, existing as they did without buttresses, and he might also remark that without these buttresses it would have been impossible to have carried a vaulted roof of stone over them. This opened

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up a curious inquiry as to how it was that the nave, which was generally lower than the chancel, was here so very much higher than the chancel was likely to have been. He thought the explanation was that when the church was originally erected at the end of the twelfth century it was of a moderate height, and that when in the thirteenth century the western towers were planned it was resolved to rebuild the church all of a good height. The nave in those days not being completed, the greater height was given to it, and that greater height always remained, even after the church was rebuilt subsequent to the burning by the English. When Abbot Tarver rebuilt the clerestory it might be possible that money ran short, and that when his successor (Schaw) rebuilt the transepts and afterwards the chancel, it was resolved to erect them to the moderate height which the transepts now showed.

Mr. EWEN CHRISTIAN pointed to the marks of fire on the east end of the choir walls, and called attention to an illustration of the tooling of the thirteenth century.

From the choir the party passed through the church to St. Murren's Chapel, or the Sounding Aisle, as it is commonly called.

Mr. BROCK here directed attention to the early masonry of the west end of the chapel, showing conclusively that there was a Chapel of St. Murren when the Abbey as we now see it was erected. Those members who were acquainted with Westminster Abbey would see that the chapel of St. Blaise on the south side of the transept, agreed very much with St. Murren's Chapel in form and position. The roof was of somewhat later work than the arches leading into the transept of the church, and was, he thought, the work of Abbot Schaw. It was altogether a curious piece of vaulting. He directed attention also to the peculiar geometrical-looking window there was at the east end, and to how different in pattern it was from that in the north end. Yet they were all but contemporary in age. In the centre of the chapel was the so-called tomb of Princess Marjory. He was surprised that Scotch antiquaries had not been able to identify the tomb. Its date was late in the fifteenth century, and that alone was conclusive to show that the architectural parts at any rate did not belong to Princess Marjory. The pattern round the tomb agreed very well with that above the rood screen of Glasgow Cathedral, and it was possible that the mason who cut the one stone cut the other. It had been said in many histories that the peculiar reredos of the chapel, which represented perhaps the seven sacraments of the Roman Catholic Church, belonged to another older building. He could not endorse that opinion, because the design was so Gothic in character as to agree with the architecture of the building.

In the cloisters, Mr. BROCK expressed great regret that, in order to obtain a few extra feet of width for the street, the municipal authorities had pulled down the buildings which had formed the west side. It was a matter for great regret, because so few buildings of the kind existed in Scotland. He suggested that if no scheme was carried out for the reproduction of the buildings, the old foundations should at least be laid bare.

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The members afterwards inspected the monastic buildings, and under the guidance of Mr. Thomas Reid, of Paisley, a subterranean passage leading from the Abbey towards the Cart. The passage, he explained, was large enough to permit of one walking in it with a slight stoop, and he suggested that it had extended from the Abbey kitchen to the river.

The party returned to Glasgow shortly after one o'clock.

After luncheon in the Royal Bungalow within the grounds of the Exhibition, the party proceeded to the University, where they were received by Professor Young, and shown over the Hunterian Museum. He pointed out that the want of room prevented the college authorities having the various articles better arranged, but even as they were there was abundant material for those interested in archæology to inspect and study. After spending some time there, Professor Dickson showed them over other parts of the buildings. At half-past four an adjournment was made to the

BISHOP'S CASTLE.

Here the party was received by Sir James King, Bart., LL.D., Lord Provost; Sheriff Berry, Sir William Collins, Sir James D. Marwick, LL.D.; Bailie Shearer, Rev. Professor Story, Mr. John Honeyman, president of the Glasgow Archæological Society, and others.

The LORD PROVOST said that on the part of the Executive Council of the Exhibition, of which he was chairman, he had to welcome the members of the association to the Bishop's Castle. Although a paper castle, as was said the other day by one of their officials, it contained many treasures not unworthy of their notice, gathered from public and private collections, wherever access could be obtained to articles illustrative of the various periods of Scottish history. He was sure, while the accommodation within the building was but limited, and could scarcely admit of all of them entering at once, that there would be enough there, to make the completion of this day not the least agreeable, or the least instructive, among the many which they had spent in Scotland. (Hear, hear.) His Lordship again welcomed them, and hoped the visit would be both pleasant and profitable.

Among the gentlemen who were present was Lord J. Butler, the president of the Royal Historical Society of Ireland. The members spent a long time in the building, and carefully examined the numerous articles laid out in the various cases.

EVENING MEETING.

THE MARQUIS OF BUTE ON THE ARRANGEMENTS OF GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

The Marquis of BUTE, the president, occupied the chair, and before the ordinary business of the meeting began made a few observations on some of

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the peculiar arrangements of the interior of Glasgow Cathedral as illustrated by certain foreign examples. In the address which he had delivered the other evening he said that he had noticed in connection with Stirling the fact that it was possible the royal throne, at least at the coronation, might have stood upon the top of the rood loft. The position which it used to occupy in St. Giles, Edinburgh, before the recent restoration favoured that idea. The fact of the seat of the Corporation of Glasgow being on the top of the rood loft pointed in the same direction. Of course tops of rood lofts were put to all sorts of uses—turned into organ galleries and so on. Sometimes this position was used, however, as the seat of the chief person. One instance of this with which he was familiar in England was the parish church at Sandon, the seat of Lord Harrowby. He had already mentioned the positions of the royal thrones in the cathedrals at Frankfort and Rheims. The second topic on which he wished to touch was a more important one—the position occupied in Glasgow Cathedral by the grave of St. Kentigern. It would be generally found that in western countries the body of the patron saint had been taken out of the grave and put into a large structure somewhere behind the high altar. The arrangement in Glasgow, so far as he knew, was unique upon this side of Italy. Perhaps there were other instances, but he did not know them. In Italy it was the universal custom to bury the saint beneath the altar. During a recent period he had lived in the south of Italy, where there were churches which recalled the peculiar arrangement of Glasgow. He gathered from them, as well as from other things, that the position of the grave of Kentigern fixed beyond doubt the position of the high altar in the choir above, for it must have stood precisely above. During the time the Association had been there a certain amount had been said and written in the newspapers about the fittings of Glasgow Cathedral. In considering the best method of arranging Glasgow Cathedral they had to pay attention to what was the most convenient arrangement for the Presbyterian service, and subject to that, to follow as far as possible what was done in buildings built in the same way as Glasgow Cathedral. With the exception of the communion, which was celebrated comparatively rarely in the cathedral—only four times a year—public worship was always connected with the pulpit. Hence the thing to consider would be merely the most convenient and desirable position for the pulpit to be put in. In all cathedrals elsewhere, where there was much preaching, the pulpit was upon all occasions placed not in the chancel but in the nave. (Hear, hear.) Everyone knew the case of the sermons which were the most popular of any in England—namely, those delivered in Westminster Abbey. When these were delivered the pulpit was placed in the nave. This was the case with all the English Cathedrals. The French people were exceeedingly fond of preaching, and the whole world knew of the courses of services in the church of Notre Dame de Paris, which were of so much interest to the whole literary universe—when men like Lacordaire preached—the pulpit was always placed in the

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nave. Then, take Belgium. There the pulpit, which was a distinct feature of ecclesiastical art, was also placed in the nave. All the pulpits were objects of splendour. There was an instance which he remembered exceedingly well of a pulpit in the nave of St. Gudule at Brussels, which was a perfect marvel of wood carving. It was one of the sights of the city. He would therefore strongly urge, if it were his business to urge anything, that it seemed to him that the thing to do was, as in the examples to which he had alluded, to place the pulpit at the side of the nave. It was the most convenient position for hearing. Whether the chancel was used for communion or not was more purely a religious matter, on which he was not called to speak. Incidentally his Lordship remarked that he did not know of any ancient stone pulpit. There was, what some people might take to be a stone pulpit at Sorrento. But it was not a pulpit properly speaking. It was an ambo. There might be instances in South Italy of splendid stone ambos from which people preached.

Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock agreed with what the Marquis had stated with regard to the proper position for the pulpit. The principal things which would indicate the desirability of re-arranging such a building as Glasgow Cathedral were the dictates of common-sense. Everyone who had any experience of acoustics knew that if the preacher attempted to speak straight before him his voice was very frequently lost. On the other hand, if the clergyman spoke diagonally he was heard with much greater effect. Therefore, common-sense dictated that the pulpit should be placed at one side of the building, either north or south.

Mr. John Honeyman expressed the obligations which the members felt to the chairman for his observations. With regard to the shrine of the patron saint he had formed the view that the present position of the shrine was at the end of what was the former chancel; that the chancel built by Jocelyn extended a little way eastward from the position of the present shrine, and that the builders of the present cathedral did not disturb that arrangement, although they had moved the high altar. There was one circumstance which seemed to indicate that this had been the case—namely, there was a solid building under the present pulpit, showing that there was no doubt that that was the position of the high altar. While the identical arrangements which the Marquis had described might have existed in the church as originally built, it was only slightly varied at the present time.

MASONS' MARKS.

Professor Hayter Lewis, F.S.A., submitted a paper on the subject of masons' marks. He said that Scotland possessed a larger number of such marks than could be shown down south. They were found cut on the stone-work of nearly every mediæval building of importance, and on very many buildings of greater antiquity. The first point, he observed, was to ascertain whether they were hereditary, descending from father to son, with

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such slight alterations as might serve to distinguish them from each other. Certainly in many cases it was not so. On the other hand, there were cases in which the same marks were used at the present day by members of distinctly the same family, there being some slight differences for the sake of identification. The next point was—was there any distinct mark which would serve to distinguish the members of any particular lodge or company, and he might say shortly that he could see no sign which would thus define a separate group of workmen—such a sign, for example, as that of the crown above the hammer, well known on Scottish tombstones. Yet there were certain cases in which one would expect to find them if, as was generally supposed, the companies were under clerical guidance. The only method left by which one could trace the work and the progress of any particular lodge or fraternity from one building to another, or from one date to another, so as to ascertain the progress of an art by the consecutive history of two or more buildings, was by taking a group of separate but well-ascertained marks in one of them, and tracing out the same marks, if possible, in another. All evidence seemed to point to there having been bands of skilled workmen attached to great monasteries, cathedrals, and in later times large cities, whose example and training influenced the districts around. When works of great magnitude were in hand, these bands were, no doubt, increased; and when the works ceased, they were lessened in number, the members dispersing here and there, and leaving their marks in various places, much as masons now did at the finish of some great work. But he found no distinct trace of the general employment of large migratory bands of masons going from place to place as a guild or brotherhood. As to whether they could find any distinct change between the marks of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, when the great change took place in the tooling and the style generally, he felt bound to say that he could not see any distinct or general sign of change. Generally it was found that the same forms which were used in early times were continued in the later, though they were then made more ornate. Putting together the information which they had, they found that certain definite methods of marking the general surface of the stones characterised the masonry of the style which was called Norman, that in the thirteenth century there was introduced with the early pointed style an entirely different method of finishing the surface, and that the source of this method was apparent from the East. Masons' marks did not appear to have been commonly used in Europe until late in the twelfth century, but some of the most prominent of those marks appeared to have been used continuously from very early times in eastern countries.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES OF MOUNDS IN THE FORM OF ANIMALS.

Dr. PHENÉ, F.S.A., Corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences of New York, read a paper on "Further Discoveries of Mounds in the Form

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of Animals in America, China, Scandinavia, Greece, Asia Minor, India, France, Spain, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and England." It was pointed out how little this curious and interesting subject was known. The author had devoted thirty years to the subject, and in so doing had travelled extensively, all the continents being visited, and the mounds with their respective traditions, the local customs in the vicinities, and the relics found, being carefully noted by him. The similarity of customs and traditions generally taught him where to search, and such searches had been most successful. Amongst the animal forms the serpent was prominent. The representations were enormous in size, as were all the mounds. Very recent American investigation had led to the discovery of interments of men for a series of epochs near the great serpent form in Ohio, both cremated and otherwise. Some of the mounds represented the human form in due proportion, the stretch of the arms being from hand to hand 288 feet. Dr. Phené compared these with the enormous human figures in England, and the vast serpent forms he had discovered in Scotland, Wales, and Ireland. He found in Europe, Asia, and Africa generally, similar traditions and customs, not only where such artificial animal forms were, but where natural simulation of animal forms by rocks, hills, or mountains occurred, and some of the classical myths were found to appertain to the localities of such natural forms—as, for instance a vast serpentine form on the way from Athens to Epidaurus, where Æsculapius was worshipped under the form of a serpent. In China the sacred approach to the Royal tent was by a sinuous way known as "the serpent." In India the serpent form was the guardian and protector of the Hindu gods. The living serpent was still worshipped there. In the Vedas the earth was addressed as "Sarpajni," queen of the serpents. The "*topes*" in India, and the "*dagobas*" in Ceylon, as well as the stone hemispheres in the sacred Hindu caves, and the mounds to the goddess Hertha, all represented the sacred earth-orb, still retained as a regal emblem. Scandinavian worship embraced the same idea, and vast simulations of the serpent as well natural as artificial, exist in Scandinavia, in localities named after them, and abounding in such traditions. In the districts in England, so long occupied by the northmen, Dr. Phené had been most successful in his searches for these forms. These districts also had the traditions of serpents abounding there. In the districts in Ireland where the serpents were said to have been got rid of by St. Patrick, he had also discovered vast forms of the kind. In America, as elsewhere, the serpent and animal mounds were found to contain human interments, mostly by cremation. In some cases, as at Luchon, they contained votive offerings, placed in the order of deposit, thus marking the sequence of time as well as successive nationalities. Such forms also generally contained, or are near, natural caves or megalithic chambers, and this in every part of the world, from the great caves of the Hindu gods to Wayland Smith's cave, near the White Horse in Berkshire, or the cave temple under the Sphinx. The great American serpent in Ohio overlooked the plains of Kentucky, where the Mammoth cave was. Some of the objects

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found by Dr. Phené in the serpent mounds in Britain showed the time of year of the ceremonial fires. Some of the ceremonies till very lately in use in Britain, and still continued on the Continent, on these animal-shaped mounds, were remarkable. Great serpent or dragon ceremonies were still performed in France, Spain, China, and by the natives of America and Africa. Dr. Phené expressed his obligations to the noble president, the Marquis of Bute, for the information given him on this point when in Athens, and had attended the ceremonies in consequence. One of the chief charges against the Knights Templars was their having such ceremonies. Numerous illustrations from photographs proving the exact delineations of the forms discovered were exhibited.

Mr. T. MORGAN, F.S.A., honorary treasurer, submitted some notes on Scottish history.

The authors of the papers were accorded votes of thanks, and the proceedings terminated.

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SATURDAY, 1ST SEPTEMBER.

The members of the British Archæological Association this day visited the Roman Camp at Ardoch, Doune Castle, and Dunblane Cathedral. The excursion was one of the most extended of the series, and unfortunately it had to be made with all the discomforts of rain and muddy roads. Among the party were Professor Story and Professor Young.

THE ROMAN CAMP AT ARDOCH.

Taking train from Buchanan Street to Greenloaning, the members drove to Ardoch, and about an hour was spent amid a persistent rainfall in an examination of the grass-grown lines of the ancient fortifications. The camp is about two and a half miles to the north of Greenloaning Station, and is within the grounds of Ardoch House. It is the largest that has yet been discovered, and is altogether one of the best preserved remains of the Roman occupancy of Britain. It is supposed to have been the site of an early native camp, afterwards occupied by the Romans, and adapted by them to the requirements of their soldiery. The works consist of four portions. There is the north camp, measuring about 2800 feet in length and 1950 feet in breadth, or about half a mile long and one-third of a mile broad. There is the west or lesser camp, which is situated close beside the former, lying partly within and partly without its western side. Only two small portions remain entire. Its length is 1900 feet and its breadth 1340 feet. The third or middle camp lies directly south of the great one, and from its being enclosed by a wall is in better preservation than the others. The fourth of these ancient works is the best known on account of the great number and completeness of its entrenchments. Its length from north to south within the present defences is about 510 feet, and in breadth from east to west 435 feet, including the raised platform of the prætorium, which by itself is 84 feet long and 87 feet broad. There appear to have been three or four ditches, and as many ramparts, surrounding the camp. On the east side it is defended by a deep morass, and on the west side by the banks of the water Knaick, which rise almost perpendicularly to a height of about 50 feet. Although it suffered somewhat through the construction of General Wade's road, which passes over one of its sides, and from a portion having been at

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one time under cultivation, the camp is in excellent preservation. Professor Young undertook the guidance of the party, and in the course of some remarks referred to the existence of many so-called Roman works throughout this quarter of Scotland, which upon examination proved to be nothing but natural formations of sand and gravel. These misleading natural stratifications of sand and gravel extended from the mouth of the Tay up to Bed Ledi and away down through the narrow glen at the Bridge of Allan into the carse. It was said that 25,000 men were accommodated in this camp, but looking to the limited area of the ground which it enclosed, he was inclined to disbelieve the statement. In the course of the walk round the ramparts a number of the members expressed a strong desire that at least a part of the camp should be excavated. A tradition regarding an underground passage, which was blocked up about the end of last century, was discussed, and it was suggested that in all probability the passage was a well, although the necessity for a well with the river so close at hand could not be very clearly seen. The visit of the Queen to the camp, when Her Majesty and the Prince Consort were living at Drummond Castle in 1842, was recalled by one of the members.

DOUNE CASTLE.

Re-entering the carriages, the party drove by Dunblane to Deanston. The drive was across twelve or thirteen miles of well-wooded country, which increased in beauty and interest as Dunblane and the Teith were approached. At Deanston the members were entertained to luncheon by Mr. John Muir. Mr. Muir presided, and among others of the house party present were Mrs. Muir, Lady Louisa Moncrieff, Mrs. Moncrieff, Mr. Barclay, Manchester, and the Rev. Mr. Mackay, Doune. Mr. Muir gave a hearty welcome to the Association, and expressed the regret of Mr. Bulloch, who was to have entertained them at Ardoch, that he had been prevented from doing so by the death of his father-in-law, ex-Lord Provost Clouston. On the motion of Mr. Blashill, Mr. Muir was cordially thanked for the hospitality he had so kindly extended to the Society. After a walk through the grounds and garden, the party returned to their carriages and drove over to Doune Castle, a little further down the valley of the Teith. In the court yard of the castle, Mr. Dalrymple Duncan, F.S.A. Scot., read a paper upon the history of the structure.

Mr. DALRYMPLE DUNCAN said that the exact period of the erection of Doune Castle could not be ascertained with any degree of accuracy. Tradition ascribed to it an origin in the eleventh century, and would have us believe that it was the principal seat of the old Earls of Menteith. There was, however, no proof of this, and it was, indeed, unknown where these powerful thanes had their residence. It was nevertheless within the bounds of possibility that there did exist a strength of some description or another on the site of the present edifice from a very early epoch, for the position, commanding as it did the valley of

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the Teith, was particularly well adapted for the erection of a building of the kind. The possession of a fortalice at this point would be of inestimable service to the lords of the district, for, standing as it did almost on the exact line of demarcation between the Highlands and Lowlands, it would enable them on the one hand readily to control and curb the incursions of their predatory neighbours of the mountains, while on the other it would give them opportunities when occasion required of making use of the latter as valuable allies in contests with the denizens of the cultivated plains of the South. Not a great deal was known of the Menteith Stewarts. The founder of the race was Walter, a younger brother of Alexander the fourth High Steward, who, marrying a daughter of Maurice, Earl of Menteith, was, after a protracted suit with Walter Comyn and his son William, awarded the earldom by a decree of the Parliament held at Scone in 1285. In 1291 he was one of the arbiters between John Baliol, Lord of Galloway, and Robert Bruce, and at his death was succeeded by his son Alexander, who assumed the name of Menteith in lieu of his patronymic, but retained the paternal coat of Stewart, merely changing the *fesse checqué* into a bend, a method of differencing which had not unfrequently been adopted by the cadets of several other Scots families. In 1296, Alexander was one of the signatories of the Ragman Roll, in which he was designed as *Alexander Comes de Menteith.* The elder line of the family eventually ended in an heiress, who having married Sir John de Graham in 1341, the latter became Earl in her right, and was frequently mentioned in charters of the period under that title. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Durham on the 17th of October, 1346, and by order of Edward III. was barbarously murdered along with Duncan, tenth and last of the Macduff Earls of Fife. Sir John de Graham left a daughter who, in 1360, married the famous, or infamous, Robert Stewart, first Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland from 1402 to 1419. Whether or not that powerful prince was the founder of the castle was uncertain, but it was indubitable that he not infrequently lived at Doune, there being extant at least six charters under the Great Seal granted by him there. The foundation of the edifice was usually ascribed to Murdoch, the younger Albany, but it certainly seemed more reasonable to suppose that a work of such importance would be initiated by the energetic and strenuous sire rather than the lethargic and indolent son. Doune was a favourite residence of the ill-starred Murdoch, and when in 1424 he was arrested by the orders of James I., one of the monarch's first steps was to seize the castle, and on finding in it Albany's wife Isabella, the daughter of the Earl of Lennox, to imprison her in Tantallon. The trial took place at Stirling, and, although the exact nature of the charge which was formulated against the titular Regent and his sons had not come down to us, it might be safely conjectured that the usurpation of the supreme authority during the King's captivity would form the main accusation against the father. Found guilty, the prisoners were executed on the Heading Hill of Stirling, from which eminence it is probable that the unfortunate Albany

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would see in the distance against the northern horizon the towers of his favourite castle, "the proud symbol," as Scott has said, "of the greatness from which he had fallen." On the execution of Albany, Doune, with the other possessions of the family, were of course sequestrated and annexed to the Crown. In 1445 the Lordship of Menteith and Castle of Doune were settled by James II. on Mary of Gueldres as part of the provisions in her favour in the event of her surviving her husband. In 1502 Doune was settled in liferent upon Margaret Tudor, the daughter of Henry VII., on her marriage to James IV. After the death of her chivalrous husband at Flodden, she married Archibald, sixth Earl of Angus, but having divorced him she immediately contracted a third union with Henry Stewart, Lord Methven, the second son of Andrew, second Lord Evandale, and a great-great-grandson of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, through the latter's only surviving son, Sir James Stewart. After his marriage Methven succeeded in inducing the King to bestow the Castellanship of Doune and Stewardship of Menteith upon his younger brother, Sir James Stewart of Beith, and the latter was subsequently confirmed in both these offices, which up to that time had been held by Sir William Edmonstone of Duntreath and his brother Archibald. The connection of the Duntreath family with Doune seemed to have arisen from the fact that Sir William Edmonstone, second of Duntreath, had married Matilda, grandchild of Murdoch, Duke of Albany, and sister to Andrew Stewart, first Lord Evandale,. Chancellor of Scotland in the reign of James III. Sir William Edmonstone was the son by her fourth marriage of Mary, eldest daughter of Robert III., who successively wedded George, first Earl of Angus, ancestor of the Angus Douglases; Sir James Kennedy of Dunure, ancestor of the Ailsa family; Sir William Graham of Kincardine, ancestor of the house of Montrose; and Sir William Edmonstone, to all of whom she had children. It was curious that the principal families of four of the most ancient names in Scotland should even at the present day, trace their descent in unbroken male succession, from this much-married princess. Archibald, Sir William's son, was knighted by James IV., and in 1502 was appointed castellan of Doune and steward of Menteith. Having been slain at Flodden, a joint appointment to these offices was conferred on two of his sons. They continued to hold them till they were superseded by the nomination of Sir James Stewart. The manner in which this was done caused the Edmonstones to entertain the most rancorous hostility to the man who had, as they imagined, so unjustly usurped their rights, and the feud reached its height when Stewart was openly invested with the office. On Whitsunday, 1543, the Knight of Duntreath, accompanied by two of his brothers and a number of other friends and retainers, accidently met Sir James Stewart at Murdoch's Ford, when a brawl took place, which ended in a serious affray, several losing their lives on both sides. The Stewarts were defeated and their leader slain; and although Duntreath managed, three years afterwards, to procure a remission of his

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offence from the Duke of Chatelherault, it was not till thirty years had elapsed that the feud was finally extinguished by Edmonstone's granting a bond of manrent to Sir James Stewart, the dead man's son, in which he obliged himself to support the latter in all disputes, &c., "on account of the manslaughter of Sir James Stewart of Beith, umquhile father to the said Sir James Stewart." This Sir James Stewart was a man of more than ordinary ability, and held several offices of importance during the reigns of both Mary and James VI. A devoted friend of the unfortunate Queen of Scots, it seemed quite probable that the tradition that she upon more than one occasion honoured the castle with her presence had some foundation in fact, although it must be admitted that there existed no authentic record of any such visit. It was, however, certain that her successor was at anyrate once at Doune, for an attempt was there made to seize his person. To this reference was made in the correspondence of Sir Robert Bowes, one of Elizabeth's Ambassadors, who in one of his letters mentioned that in a conversation he had with the King the latter "showed that he himself, as it is true indeed, defeated the device at the Doune by finding fault with the want of beds and other requisites, and by his hasty return to Stirling, for he considered, he said, that the matter was like to come to blood." It was not quite clear who were chiefly concerned in the "device," but it was certain that Sir James Stewart was not in his sovereign's opinion in any way implicated therein, for he retained the latter's favour throughout his life. Appointed a member of the Privy Council, he was subsequently raised to the Peerage in 1581, under the title of Lord Doune, and given the important office of Collector-General of the Royal Revenues throughout the kingdom. Dying in 1590, he was succeeded by his son, who, marrying Elizabeth, the elder daughter of the Regent Moray, was created Earl of Moray, that title having reverted to the Crown on the Regent's death. By this union, the young representative of the house of Albany became possessed of the broad domains which had been acquired by his consort's unscrupulous sire, and regained for his family some portion of the influence in the councils of the kingdom it had formerly wielded. One of the most accomplished men of his time, his graces of person had caused him to be remembered as the "Bonnie Earl of Moray," and his brutal murder by the Earl of Huntly at Donibristle, on 7th February, 1602, was lamented, not only in the districts with which he was more immediately connected but over a great part of Scotland. The last occasion upon which Doune Castle figured in Scottish history as a fortress was in 1745, when it was garrisoned by a party of Jacobites, commanded by Stewart of Ballochallan, who planted on the walls several cannon which had been brought from a merchant ship that by some mischance had fallen into their hands. The brief period of the occupancy of the castle by the adherents of the House of Stewart was signalised by the fact that Scott in his "Waverley" selected it as the place to which he describes his hero being conducted by Donald Bean, and it was further notable for the circumstance that John Home, the author of "Douglas,"

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and five other students of Edinburgh University, who had been serving under General Hawley, and had been captured by the Highlanders after the rout of Falkirk, were brought thither as prisoners of war. They were lodged near the top of the structure, a fact which apparently lulled the garrison into false security, and rendered them less careful ot their captives than, as the result showed, they ought to have been. It was resolved to attempt an escape, which was affected by twisting the bedclothes into a rope and fastening it to the battlements as a means of descent. After the Jacobites had quitted the castle the Government sent an engineer to survey it, with the ultimate view possibly of fortifying it for the purpose of overawing that part of Perthshire. He seemed, however, to have made an unfavourable report, because no further steps were taken, and since that period it had been allowed to remain a picturesque ruin. The building measured 96 feet each way, the walls being 10 feet thick and 40 feet high. The massive north-eastern keep tower was 80 feet in height. In Billing's work the following remarks were made with regard to the architectural characteristics of the edifice:—"The mass of buildings forms altogether a compact quadrangle, the towers and curtains serving as the extensive fortifications, and embracing a courtyard nearly surrounded by the buildings. The bastioned square tower of the fifteenth century is the ruling feature of the place, but the edifice is of various ages, and includes round staircase towers and remains of the angular turrets of the beginning of the seventeenth century. Winding stairs, long-ranging corridors and passages, and an abundance of mysterious vaults, strong, deep, and gloomy, reward the investigator who has leisure enough to pass an hour within its hoary walls; but, as we generally find in the old Scottish baronial edifices, there are few decorative features, and immense strength has been the aim of each builder."

On the motion of Dr. Rowand Anderson, a hearty vote of thanks was awarded to Mr. Duncan for his paper, and the party proceeded to an inspection of the interior of the building. The restorations executed by the noble owner, the Earl of Moray, were examined with great interest, and the care and taste with which they have been carried out were the subject of general comment.

DUNBLANE CATHEDRAL—THE PROPOSED RESTORATION.

It was somewhat late in the afternoon when Dunblane was reached again. In their examination of the Cathedral the attention of the party was particularly directed to the beautiful double windows in the west gable and the vesica window above, which is described by Ruskin as being one of the finest, both in form and decoration, in Scotland. In the chancel, now used as the Parish Church, the minister of the parish, the Rev. A. Ritchie, gave a short sketch of the history of the building.

Mr. Ritchie said it was supposed there was a Culdee convent on the site of the present building at a very early date, and that Culdee convent was

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associated with the name of the patron saint of the church, St. Blane. The only fact that could be verified about St. Blane was that he was buried here. He seemed to have come from Ulster, and to have been brought up by an uncle, who had a cell somewhere in the island of Bute. It was supposed this Culdee convent was erected into a bishopric by David I., somewhere in the middle of the twelfth century, but from that time till about the middle of the thirteenth century very little was known about the building, By the latter date the church had fallen into ruin, and the revenues of the See were in an exhausted state. Bishop Clement was appointed at that time, and it was to him we owed the present church, or at any rate the western part of it. He found the place in ruins, and he left it at his death a very stately sanctuary indeed. A few of the succeeding bishops were men of note in their time. Among them he mentioned Maurice, Abbot of Inchaffray, who was Bruce's confessor, and who before the battle of Bannockburn addressed some words of encouragement to the Scottish army. When Glasgow was erected into an archbishopric, Dunkeld, Dunblane, and Galloway were put under Glasgow, and the bishops of Dunblane became suffragan bishops under Glasgow. Under the Protestant Episcopacy they did not find any men of great note. Bishop Leighton, the first bishop under the second Protestant Episcopacy, afterwards Archbishop of Glasgow, was the name most associated with the church during this period. The church had fallen into a very dilapidated condition in 1588. It was well to know that the Assembly of that time had some care for the ancient and historic churches of the country. They passed an Act, in which it was moved—"That an article should be given into the king bearing regrait for the decay of certain kirks which are ruinous, and without he interfere are not to be remedied—namelie, Glasgow, Dunfermline, Dunblane—and that His Majestie suld be desired to interpose his power to cause the Erle of Huntlie, now Abbot of Dunfermline, to repair Dunfermline, and the Bishop of Dunblane, Dunblane." How far the church suffered at the time of the Reformation by violence was a point on which he was not thoroughly acquainted. There was no doubt, images were pulled down and destroyed, but he did not think it had been shown that any great damage was done to the fabric. A daughter of the old gravedigger said she remembered her father talking about digging up pieces of coloured glass and charred wood, but whether the charred wood was wood that had been on the roof, was a question. Since then, the church had suffered many things. The tracery of the windows was renewed with execrable taste about 1820, and about 1860 the old oak roof, which need not have been touched, was thought to be in a bad state, and was sacrificed, the present roof, about which the least said the better, being substituted for it.

Professor STORY said that one or two of the points which Mr. Ritchie emphasised were those that gave a special interest to the proposed restoration of the Cathedral. He had pointed out that the saint from whom it derived its name was a Celtic saint, one of those who came with or followed St.

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Columba from Ulster to Scotland. St. Columba was the first who impressed upon Scotch religion a distinctively national character. As the members had had occasion to observe during the week, St. Columba had precursors in St. Ninian and St. Kentigern. The work of St. Ninian and St. Kentigern had passed away, whereas St. Columba's indelibly stamped itself on the history of Scotland onward to the twelfth century. Dunblane Cathedral was built on the site of a Culdee settlement, and the bishopric was not erected until the twelfth century, when the Celtic character of Scotch religion was merged in the Norman and Roman. The cathedral was therefore one of the most interesting links between the earliest form of religion in Scotland and that which obtained at the present day, and it was in the light of that fact that the proposed restoration of the whole Cathedral to something like what it might have been when first devised for religious purposes became so interesting. There were two ways of regarding great national monuments like this—the one of regarding them as mere old historical remnants, and the other of regarding them as links in our national history which ought to be preserved, or, if diverted from them, which ought to be restored to those uses for which they were originally designed. That, he understood, was the object of the proposed restoration, which he was certain they all felt, in the hands of Dr. Anderson, would be carried out with the greatest skill and with the utmost fidelity to the original intention of the building. The building had suffered very much in past years from restorations, marked by good intention but by lamentable want of taste and of architectural skill. They had only to look at the eastern part of the church to see how much it had suffered. But fortunately it had not suffered beyond remedy, and the rest of the building was so far intact that it might be restored by Dr. Anderson to what might be its original condition. In that national work he was sure they all wished him and those who were working with him the best speed, and he valued the opportunity of speaking for this that he might, express the hearty sympathy of this important and influential association in the work which he had undertaken, a work devoted not to the interests of any one of the religious bodies into which Scotland was divided, but to the preservation of a great national monument, and which tended to impress upon our minds the great truth of the continuity of our history. The work of preserving such monuments with warm affection and care, and handing them down to the future was one of the highest duties a civilised nation could undertake, and they would do well to take the opportunity of expressing their heartiest sympathy in the present project.

Dr. ANDERSON said the proposal to restore the cathedral had met with a great deal of opposition from various quarters. It had met with a good deal of opposition from those who thought that a building in a state of ruins should remain as a ruin, and that the great merit of a work of this kind was the fact that it was a ruin. It had also met with a good deal of opposition from a certain ecclesiastical quarter, those who thought they were the rightful suc-

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cessors to the possession of the building, and also from those who thought the Government ought not to make a gift to any ecclesiastical body. All those difficulties had been overcome, and in a manner, he believed, satisfactory to all parties, through the far-sightedness of the Secretary of State for Scotland, Lord Lothian, who took a warm interest in every matter of this kind. The building would be handed over to the Board of Manufactures, a body that he dared say a great many of them knew nothing whatever about, and also a body whose name did not express their function. It came into existence at the time of the union of England and Scotland, and it was the oldest institution for the teaching of technical education in this country. It had long ceased to exercise that function, and had drifted into becoming a body having the care of works of art, and at the present moment it had the care of all the national works of art in Scotland. It was rightly judged that that body should hold the building. He was authorised to state that within the last few weeks Her Majesty had personally consented to the restoration and also to the transference of the building, which was Crown property, from the Board of Works to the Board of Manufactures. He was also happy to state that the necessary funds had been contributed, first of all by the heritors, who had acted in the most generous spirit, and also through the munificence of a lady who had the interests of the Church of Scotland and the interests of art at her heart. The work would now be prosecuted with all possible energy, and he trusted that the result might be to show that in Scotland we were not indifferent to preserving those chapters in the history of our country which were so important to us, because they were all at one that neither a country nor an individual without a pedigree was very interesting. If ever this association returned to Scotland he hoped they would see a completed building.

Mr. W. G. Black said that while the revenues devoted to the upkeep of buildings of this kind in Scotland were drawn by the Woods and Forests Department, the disbursements were made by the Board of Works, and were subject very much to be curtailed or extended (seldom extended, and nearly always curtailed) by the caprice of party government. Nothing, he thought, could be more disgraceful to a country than that the preservation of its monuments should practically never be certain for a single day. He urged that this divided authority should be put an end to. If the revenues were received by one body, and applied by one body, they would get clear of party interference, and the proper preservation of the relics of antiquity would be ensured.

A closer examination of the building was afterwards made under the guidence of Dr. Anderson. Standing in the nave, he remarked that with the exception of two windows opposite each other at the east end of the nave every part of the building was perfectly readable, and that there would be no difficulty whatever in dealing with it architecturally. He should only renew where it was structurally necessary to renew. For example, in the case of a moulding which happened to be decayed he was not going to cut it off,

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because the stability of the building did not depend upon the perfect nature of the moulding. It was only where there were structural defects that he should introduce any new work, Those were the lines upon which he would conduct the restoration. Outside, he drew attention to one of the windows he referred to. The window was divided into four compartments. They would see on the sill the remains of moulded bases; they would see also that there must have been moulded pillars rising up to the height of the capitals. There was no doubt there had been an arch over the window, and he was puzzled to know how that arch was finished. Inside the building again, he drew attention to the double opening over the chancel arch, remarking that he had been unable to find an example of it anywhere else. Outside again, at the west front, he drew attention to the extreme beauty of the elevation. It was not very large, but a great deal was compressed within its limits. All the features were intact, and there would be no difficulty in dealing with it. The doorway was very much worn, but he thought they should let it remain as it was. When they got the roof on, decay would be arrested, and the building would be preserved for many generations to come.

In the evening the party returned to Glasgow, reaching the city shortly after nine o'clock. There was no evening meeting

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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 2nd.

A special service in connection with the Congress was held in the Cathedral, and a large number of the members attended it, the front portion of the area of the church being reserved for them. The Rev. G. Stewart Burns, D.D., preached the sermon, in which he especially referred to the important work done by the Association in the reverent preservation of the relics of the past. He was assisted in conducting the service by the Rev. Professor Story, D.D., and the Rev. George Macnaughton, B.D.

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MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3rd.

THE members of the British Archæological Association devoted the whole of this day to an excursion to the neighbourhood of Falkirk and Linlithgow. Compared with the numbers who turned out to some of the earlier excursions there was a considerable falling off in the attendance. About 50 members, accompanied by lady friends, left Queen Street Station at ten o'clock for Bonnybridge. They were received by the Rev. Dr. Russell, minister of the first charge of the parish of Campbeltown, and proprietor of the estate of Bonnyside; Mr. James Wilson of Bantaskine; and Mr. J. Riddoch M'Luckie, by whom they were conducted to the Elf Hill, not far from the railway station. The Rev. Dr. Russell said that the Marquis of Bute, in his address the other evening, scientifically classifying Scottish history, divided it into three periods —the early, the mediæval, and the modern, the first or early period ending with the death of Macbeth, August 15, 1057; the second or mediæval with the defeat of Mary at Langside on May 13, 1568; and the third or modern extending from the battle of Langside to the present. The scene now before the visitors brought the earliest of the early period under notice, and embraced evidences of the energy and precaution of a people who claimed to be lords of the world. By the rapid changes which has taken place in recent years the wall had suffered severely, and was but a wreck of its former self. Happily, however, for the archæologist a portion of the wreck which

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afforded a correct idea of the original still remained. The words of Gordon, who wrote in 1726, were still true. He said, "If any curious person has a mind to see this wall in its highest perfection, he needs go no farther than three miles to the west of the town of Falkirk." To the south lay the the province of Valentia, extending to Hadrian's Wall, and immediately to the north the provinces of Vespasiana and Caledonia. The slight artificial eminence where the members stood was called Elf Hill, probably a corruption of *Eilfahel.* Various opinions had been hazarded as to its character. Stewart and others regarded it as a watch tower, the fourth from Castlecary. Waldie, in his book published in 1883, gave it as his opinion that it was reared over the fallen brave after some great battle. The reading of his book had suggested the propriety of erecting a fence round the hill to preserve it from the inroads of cattle and sheep. Others again among whom was Mr. George Dougall, maintained that it was a fort of first importance, and with Roughcastle three furlongs to the east, and an outpost at Broomhill to the north-west, was designed to command the eastern centre of the natural route from the north to the south. It was probable, looking at the configuration of the district, that it was at points within sight of them that the chief attacks by the Picts were delivered.

Leaving the Elf Hill, the visitors took their way along the Roman wall formed in 140 by Lollius Urbicus, and running through Achnabùth—tent field. It was virgin ground, neither simple ploughshare nor railway engineer having ever touched it. Dr. Russell remarked that he felt confident that such a search as could be made by a public company or private zeal, backed by capital, would bring to light in the Elf Hill and the wall, as well as in Roughcastle, many rare archæological objects. At Roughcastle the Rev. Dr. Russell said that it must have been one of the most important forts on the line, considering its strategical position. Gordon alluded to it as a fort which, for entireness and magnificence, exceeded any to be seen on the whole track from sea to sea. It needed the eye of an accomplished archæologist to discern these qualities now. So far as known, no Roman relic had been found on Elf Hill, or on the wall to Roughcastle, although an altar-stone was discovered in a field to the south of the fort in 1843. It was of freestone, and bore a Latin inscription stating that it was dedicated to Victory, by the Sixth Cohort of the Nervian Auxiliaries. A quern, or mill-stone, was also found there, made of stone not known in the district.

The visitors followed the line of the Roman wall into the grounds surrounding Bantaskine House, where they were hospitably entertained to cake and wine by the genial proprietor. Under his guidance they also inspected the beautifully grown coniferæ on the adjoining property of Mayfield. Subsequently, the party entered carriages and drove to Falkirk, where they were received by the Provost and Magistrates. An inspection was made of the old Parish Church, which is believed to have been founded in 1057 by King Malcolm III. The visitors viewed with much interest the

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historical monuments to be seen in the churchyard. Among them are the handsome cross erected by the Marquis of Bute to the memory of the "Brandanes," or men of Bute, who fell at the first battle of Falkirk; and the plain block of stone which marks the grave of Sir John Stewart, who was slain on the same occasion, along with Sir John de Græme, "the right hand of Wallace." The remains of the latter are now covered by more than one stone, surmounted by a casting in bronze of the two-handed sword supposed to have been wielded by Sir John. There are also the tombs of Sir Robert Munro and his brother, Dr. Duncan Munro, of Obsdale, and of William Edmonstoune, of Cambus-Wallace, who were slain at the second battle of Falkirk, January 17, 1746.

The visitors were entertained to luncheon by the Corporation in the Town House, under the presidency of Provost Hodge. The customary complimentary toasts were honoured, and, before the company dispersed, Mr. M'Luckie exhibited a curious sculptured stone which had been found near the Roman wall. He also showed a bronze spear-head and a bronze brooch, found at Goshen Sandholes, near the Carron Ironworks. The spear-head was discovered six feet below the surface, near human remains. It was ornamented up the edges with brass studs sunk in flush with the surface of the surrounding metal. The bronze brooch was embedded 4½ feet below the surface of the ground not far from the spear-head. Both relics, it was stated, were believed to belong to the period of the first battle of Falkirk. After luncheon the members of the association continued their drive. Through the kindness of Mr Forbes, they were allowed to pass through the well-wooded grounds and past the front of the mansion-house of Callendar. Leaving the policies by the eastmost gate, the party drove to Linlithgow, where they were received by the Provost, the Town Clerk, and a number of the leading citizens. Owing to the protracted nature of the proceedings earlier in the day the visitors had not much time to spare at Linlithgow, but as careful an inspection of the ruined Palace, the birth-place of James V. and Mary Queen of Scots, and the old church of St. Michael, was made as the circumstances would permit. Mr. J. Dalrymple Duncan, F.S.A., Scot., briefly described the various buildings, mentioning the periods in which it was believed they had been severally erected.

The members met in the evening in the Corporation Galleries—Mr. Thomas Blashill, F.S.G., presiding.

DIARY OF THE DUKE OF YORK.

Mr. G. R. WRIGHT, F.S.A., read a paper entitled:—"Notes on a Diary kept by one of the Suite of the Duke of York, afterwards James II., under date 1679 to 1681, on the Journey from London to Scotland." The diary which Mr. Wright exhibited was of much interest, he said, chiefly, perhaps from the peeps it gave to them of the state of roads through England to Scotland at the close of the seventeenth century, and of the charges made at the

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different inns and places where the Duke of York's party were obliged to put up and be entertained, when not invited, as was frequently the case, by some well known nobleman to reside with him when His Royal Highness was on his journey to Edinburgh. At the period when his journey was undertaken a strong feeling in Parliament, and even in the Court, existed against the Duke of York succeeding to the throne of England, he being a Roman Catholic, and by no means a popular prince. Mr. Wright then gave several extracts from the diary, and, in conclusion, said the contrast presented to us in a little more than 200 years was very startling in the manner in which travelling was now carried on, if not in other ways; although, he feared, with all our great improvements, that in domestic or political life, if not in human nature altogether, little change had taken place. (Applause.)

EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS IN SCOTLAND.

Mr. J. ROMILLY ALLEN, F.S.A.Scot., contributed a paper on "The Classification and Geographical Distribution of Early Christian Monuments in Scotland," which, in his absence, was read by Mr. De Gray Birch. It was only, he said, when the characteristics and geographical position of all the existing specimens of any particular class of remains had been ascertained that a comprehensive view of the whole could be taken, and theories deduced as to their origin, distribution, and sequence in order of development. In other words, no generalisations could be made until a complete survey had been undertaken of all the materials which formed the subject of the investigation in hand. There was at the present time a most pressing want for an archæological survey of Great Britain, including within the scope of its operations the plotting down upon the ordnance map of every trace of man and his handiwork left by successive generations upon the face of the country. He believed it was a very great blunder to pass a bill for the protection of ancient monuments without first making a general archæological survey. It was of far more importance to science that a permanent record should be kept, giving full particulars about every monument in existence, than that a limited number of them should be acquired as public property. The destruction of ancient remains was at all times to be deplored, but when a monument had been photographed, measured, and accurately described, its loss was not so irreparable as it would otherwise be. No class of our national antiquities were so deserving of being exhaustively surveyed as the early Christian sculptured stones. He had for his own satisfaction made lists showing the geographical distribution of these stones, and marked their positions on the sheets of the ordnance map. He proposed briefly to sum up the results he had arrived at, though his work was necessarily imperfect, in the hope that it might stimulate sufficient interest in the subject to lead to a fuller survey being undertaken, either by the Government or by the combined efforts of different archæological societies. The only maps with which he was acquainted showing the geographical distribution of the early Chris-

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tian monuments in Scotland were those given by Dr. J. Stuart in his "Sculptured stones of Scotland," and in A. Hübner's "Inscriptiones Britanniæ Christianæ." These maps were, however, too small to be of much value, and no attempt was made to indicate the different varieties of stones belonging to different periods and localities. The characteristics by which they were enabled to classify the monuments were—(1) the style of lettering of the inscriptions, (2) the peculiarities of the ornament and figure sculpture, and (3) the shape and construction of the monument. The number of inscribed stones of the Christian period in Scotland was exceedingly small when compared with those in other parts of Great Britain, but a large proportion of them had symbols carved upon them, the meaning of which was at present unknown. The following table showed the number and geographical distribution of the Christian inscribed stones of Scotland:—Debased Latin capitals—The Catstane at Kirkliston, Edinburgh; Yarrowkirk, Selkirkshire; and Kirkmaiden and Whithorn, Wigtonshire. Debased Latin capitals and Oghams—Newton-in-the Garioch, Aberdeenshire. Oghams only—Aboyne and Logie-in-the-Garioch, Aberdeenshire; Scoonie, Fifeshire; Golspie, Sutherlandshire; Broch of Burrian, Orkney; and Bressay, Cunningsburgh, Gigha, Lunnasting, and St. Ninians, Shetland. Anglo-Saxon capitals—Ruthwell, Dumfriesshire. Hiberno-Saxon minuscules—St. Vigeans, Forfarshire; Iona, Argyllshire; and Papa Stronsay, Orkney. Anglian runes—Ruthwell. Dumfriesshire. Later runes—Kilbar, Isle of Barra, Hebrides; Crosskirk, and Cunningsburgh, Shetland; and Lethnott, Forfarshire. If the position of all the examples of any special class of ancient remains were marked upon a map, the principal group was generally to be found where the examples were most closely crowded together. They would see, therefore, what very important results were to be obtained from an archæological survey. Assuming that they had a map before them showing the geographical distribution of the early inscribed Christian monuments throughout Great Britain, and that the origin of each different kind of lettering was to be sought in the part of the country where the stones on which they occurred were most numerous, they learned the following facts:—In the first place, it would be seen that all the groups of inscribed stones in Scotland given in the list were derived groups, since the principal groups existed out side its area. Thus the principal group of Ogham inscriptions was situated in the south-west of Ireland; that of inscriptions in debased Latin capitals in Cornwall or Wales; that of bi-literal inscriptions in both Oghams and debased Latin capitals in Pembrokeshire; that of inscriptions in Hiberno-Saxon minuscules in Ireland; that of inscriptions in Anglian Runes and Saxon capitals in Northumbria; and that of inscriptions in later Runes in the Isle of Man. The inscriptions in debased Latin capitals were the oldest, and probably belonged to the period between 450 and 650 A.D.; the Ogham inscriptions possibly belonged to the seventh, eighth, or even the ninth century; the inscription in Hiberno-Saxon minuscules were found on the sculptured crosses and in the Hiberno-Saxon MSS. of the eighth, ninth, and tenth centuries; the

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inscriptions in Hiberno-Saxon capitals in Scotland were outliers or offshoots of the principal group of specimens existing in Northumbria, aud belonged to the same period as the Anglian Runes, with which they were often associated, as at Ruthwell; and, lastly, two entirely different kinds of Runic letters were found on the inscribed stones of Great Britain—(1)Anglian Runes, which were akin to the old northern Runes of Scandinavia, and (2) later Runes which were introduced into this country at the time of the Norse and Danish invasions.

In conclusion, he could only express astonishment that when so much was to be learned from this branch of research so little care had been taken to collect or preserve the materials whence these precious "sermons in stones" were to be obtained. (Applause.)

PECULIARITIES OF ANCIENT SCOTTISH ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock, F.S.A., submitted a paper on "The Peculiarities of Ancient Scottish Architecture." The scope of the paper, he said, was to present certain features of the old architecture of Scotland, to show how it differed from the contemporary work of England and of France, and when it asserted its claims to be considered a national school of art; and, finally, to point out the pressing need for attention to be rendered to preserve all that was left of these works, of which this ancient nation might well be proud. Scottish architecture, so far as was included within historical times, might be divided into three broad divisions—namely, the works of the ancient Christian days, these in the Romanesque and Pointed styles, and these erected since the introduction of Renaissance or Italian taste. They might confine their attention to the two first. Of the first it might be briefly said that the works were similar to the contemporary ones of Ireland, from which, without doubt, their style was introduced. The ornamentation was similar to what was now found upon so large a number of crosses and slabs in Wales, Cornwall, and in many other parts of England, all in like manner derived from the art of the native Church in early times. There were many small churches and oratories still remaining, and still many more which, although of later date, resembled them in many particulars. These, like the other fabrics of the early Church in our isles, were square-ended and fairly well orientated, there being, however, a peculiarity which was not noticed, or not to so great a degree, in English works. It was that there were many early churches which were many degrees out of east and west. There were also many of which the angles, and not the fronts, were nearly free from cardinal points, in this respect resembling the great church of St. Sophia at Constantinople. Thus, among many others, the following be noted at random:—St. Giles, Edinburgh; Duddingston, Ratho, Corstorphine, Gullane, Seton, Linlithgow, Dalmeny, Kirkliston, Douglas, and many others not only in the home counties but in the Isles. Of all the churches of which plans were given in Muir's "Notes" only four were due east and west,

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or nearly so. Of all those named in the "Ancient Parochial Churches" only a single example was due east. These features of the earliest of Scottish works were of no little interest to the ecclesiological student, for they appeared so opposite to the arrangements of the churches of Italy, where no rule of orientation had been observed at any time, either early or late and where the churches faced in any and every direction. As the churches of Scotland were founded, so did they continue. The past was found in the present to our own day in this respect. Thus Glasgow Cathedral, rebuilt over and over again without one stone remaining of the earlier churches, yet showed a square east end, and also in the axis of the present lengthy structure a great divergence from true orientation. It doubtless derived this from the earliest fabric erected on the site, the angles of which, and not the faces, were more truly in the direction of the cardinal points, if they might account for the present axis by analogy from the instances of the earliest structures remaining in the country. The mediæval works of Scotland claimed their longest attention. They were of the highest order of merit as regarded artistic design and feeling. The Romanesque style was found in perfection later than in England, but the examples which remained were richer architecturally. They had some sculpture, but the effect was produced by architectural features more entirely than across the Border. Dalmeny and Leuchars were examples. While the plan was but an enlargement of such churches as Kilpeck, what Shrobden was, Barfreston, and many others, yet in all these the sculptured ornamentation was more apparent than in Scotland. It was in churches of this age that apses were found, but they disappeared only to occur again, as they also did in England for a short time, and in a few instances angular in form, and not semi-circular, towards the end of the 15th century. The Church of Linlithgow afforded a very good example. The first pointed style was found with many combinations of Romanesque features, and the stage of transition appeared for a much longer period than in English or French work. The style had produced some of the most beautiful works that Scotland possessed. Arbroath and Kilwinning Abbeys, St. Andrews and Elgin Cathedrals, and Holyrood Chapel afforded perfect specimens of purity of design and beauty of execution that had never been surpassed in any other country even in structures of larger size. These works had been said sometimes to resemble English, sometimes to resemble French churches. They did neither. They were designed in a more compact manner than in England; they were taller in proportion to their widths, the parts were smaller, they were united more to the adjoining ones, and had been studied more in relation to the parts that came next to them. While it was true that the plain flat soffits of the porches of Laon Cathedral were found also at Arbroath, yet, speaking generally, while there were certain resemblances, there were many features in French work that never appeared in Scotland, and many Scottish features not to be found in France. One of the most remarkable features of Scottish architecture, and one in which it

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greatly differed from either English or French, was that there were but two pointed styles, and not three. What was known as the perpendicular style in England did not appear in Scotland. In its place there was a continuance of second pointed forms, with certain variations in the design of the window tracery, at first not a little perplexing to the student. The beginning of the style had all the features of our own geometrical work, and the same stiffness in the design. Of this Glasgow Cathedral in its choir and also in the nave afforded the largest and one of the best examples, and they could trace the progress of the designs to the first incipient example of open tracery—three lancets contained within a single window, a design not only graceful, but very common. The Church of St. Monance, erected about 1369, had, with far more solidity of form so far as regarded the structure, all the features of our own flowing decorated style as regarded the patterns of the windows. The apse of Linlithgow, some few of the windows of Dunblane chancel, and the east window of Melrose had certainly upright lines in the tracery not unlike our perpendicular style, and so far, but no more, there might be a certain resemblance. Yet the College Chapel at Aberdeen, erected about 1494, had flowing decorated tracery, enclosed within a semi-circular arch. Dunblane itself had flowing decorated windows besides, and of the same date as that which he had cited, and at Melrose the same thing might be observed to a far greater degree. Iona Cathedral was of early form, but its ornamentation was late. Corstorphine Church, founded in 1429, was also very early in appearance, but very late and curious in all its features. It was stone-roofed, showing an elaboration, but a continuance of the form of roofing of the earliest oratories. Crichton Church was another early-looking church, with a low tower, having the peculiar Scottish feature of a parapet-walk around it, and a saddle-backed roof. Its windows had flowing tracery, but it was only founded in 1449. The design of the window tracery was infinite in its forms, and all of very great beauty—in some examples similar to English patterns, in some few to French ones. He did not agree with statements made to the effect that these windows were Flamboyant in design pure and simple. There was nothing but what any school of artists could work out for themselves, and a single man of genius would have individuality enough to introduce the use of such a feature as that to any style. Scotch work was full of such signs of personal design, and Roslin Chapel might be cited as the design of one mind following upon contemporary work. It was neither foreign nor English. Its lace-work patterns here and there might find a counterpart in some Belgian work. Its heavy-pointed band vault might find a better one in many a Scottish castle, but the 'Prentice pillar and the general conception was nothing if it was not an individual design. The same might be said of the adaptation of the beautiful and peculiar crown on the steeple of St. Giles's, Edinburgh. After comparing further the Scottish work with the French, Mr. Brock, proceeding, said a few characteristics of Scottish architecture might now be regarded on account of their differences from English work.

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Of these, one of the most remarkable was the fact that if they did not include the prehistoric brochs no very ancient castles remained. There were no buildings counterparts of their own Norman castles. While the keep, not unlike that of a Norman castle, was to be found constantly, it was of much later date. It was more than probable that some of the walls of these keeps were of very early date, but the appearance was very deceptive, since some such buildings even of the 17th century were constructed with all the massive appearance of Norman works. The earliest castles were of earth and stockading. One of the oldest works, the Castle of Rothesay, had a very ancient circular enclosing wall, having for its counterpart those of the earlier brochs, but all the architectural features were of no earlier date than the 12th century. Another feature which claimed their notice was the absence of ancient parish churches, such as they saw in the landscape throughout the length of England. They had been there, not, it might be in such large numbers, but they had been mostly rebuilt since the Reformation. Many circumstances conduced to this. One reason was that, owing to the impoverishment of the country after the Wars of the Succession, few churches were built. The Reformation found the ancient churches old and small, and not fitted for altered forms of worship. In their own country their forms were more capable of use, and in addition a large number had been rebuilt on much extended proportions in perpendicular times. Where an ancient church remained it was mostly a large building or a portion of a large one. Small ancient oratories remained only on desolate islands or in districts far away from centres of population. Another feature was that so frequently a building of no very large size was found never to have been completed, and another was to find that a large building had been re-built in early times, all but its lower portions. Of this Paisley Abbey was an example. The explanation was, alas! only too readily given in the wars which desolated the fair face of the country for so extended a period. Another feature was that Scotland to-day found the great bulk of her ancient buildings in ruins, and that these ruins had become lessened to a very serious extent during the last 200 years. It was not for him to indulge in a querulous spirit at the destruction of many a goodly monument which the nation could ill spare, for he was bound to confess that the English were guilty of the ruin of Melrose, Jedburgh, and Dryburgh, incredible as it might appear that one body of English Roman Catholics should have so wantonly inflicted this injury on their co-religionists. These were but a small proportion of the whole, reduced now to bare roofless walls. Antiquarian zeal was but little abroad when they fell, and, indeed, before then the enlargers of any ancient building did not hesitate to demolish it to meet their requirements. There was now, after so many centuries, a better spirit abroad, and indeed it was time. He had done his best in the brief time at his disposal to show that the ancient buildings of Scotland were the work of Scotchmen, and that they were different from any others. Their surpassing beauty and interest, their mute witness to the past

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events of the country as open leaves of its history, were to be seen and recognised by all. But these ruins needed support, they needed care, they needed attention, or they would be lost to the nation. Scotland had done much in recent years, but she must bestir herself in this respect to do the work systematically, or her sons and her daughters in years to come would have lost part of what could never be replaced. A great mass of Elgin Cathedral fell but about a short hundred years ago. The capital witnessed also the fall of Holyrood, and the work had never been replaced. It witnessed in our day the purchase and the removal of Trinity Church. The stones were numbered, and the purchase-money paid. The stones remained, he hoped, still numbered, but forty years had passed and the money had never yet been spent on setting them up again. Here was a loss which Scotland could ill spare. If the first visit of their society across the Border could in any small way help to direct attention to the ancient monuments of the country, they who came in peace and met such hearty greeting, as subject of England met fellow-subject of Scotland, would be well and amply rewarded. (Applause).

Dr. Rowand Anderson said he was proud to find that Mr. Brock combated the belief that the Scottish people were almost entirely indebted to France for their architecture. That was not so. We were indebted for much to ourselves—(hear, hear)—but he was not altogether inclined to go the length of Mr. Brock and to say that our architecture was solely and exclusively the production of the Scotch. He thought that up to the War of Independence, after the death of King Alexander, the ecclesiastical architecture of Scotland and the castellated architecture of England ran in parallel lines. He admitted at once that there were many distinctive features to be found here that were not found in England. On the other hand, he did not think that the features here were so different from what were found in England as they found between various districts in England. But undoubtedly after the War of Independence, when communication with the South was practically cut off, the Scotch developed a style of architecture which was very strongly marked, and was only to be found here.

Mr. Ewen Christian, Professor Hayter Lewis, and Mr. W. G. Black continued the discussion, and a vote of thanks was afterwards accorded to the gentlemen who had contributed papers.

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TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4.

EXCURSION TO DUNFERMLINE.

This was the closing day of the Glasgow Congress of the British Archæological Association. The programme was the most exacting one arranged during the session, for it comprised an excursion to one of the historic towns of Scotland, a meeting at which the concluding papers were read, and a conversazione. The place selected for the excursion was the abbey town of Dunfermline. The Provost and Magistrates of the burgh, following the example of the Corporations of other towns which the association has visited, welcomed the members. When the train by which they travelled from Glasgow drew up at the railway station, Provost Donald was in waiting, and conducted the ladies and gentlemen of the party to carriages. They were driven through the public park and along some of the principal streets to the Town House. In the Council Chamber the Magistrates and members of Council were assembled, along with members of the School Board and several of the leading gentlemen of the town and district. Among them were Sir Arthur Halket of Pitfirrane, Mr. J. A. Hunt of Logie and Pittencrieff, Sheriff Gillespie, Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Rev. Mr. Alexander, and Rev. Mr. Imrie.

Provost DONALD said that the people of Dunfermline were very proud of the visit of the British Archæological Association, and were glad to know that they had something worthy of their attention in the city. It was one of the oldest royal burghs in Scotland. As early as the eleventh century it contained a royal residence. Malcolm Canmore and Queen Margaret were married in 1070, and then as now the people had royalty that was truly worthy of their admiration. Queen Margaret, like our beloved Queen of to-day, was a noble example to the nation. Not only had they then temporal royalty, but they had the triumphant monarchy of a King of Kings, who ruled in the hearts of the King and Queen of those days. (Applause.) The first burgh charter was granted by King Robert the Bruce, and the oldest confirmation charter was granted by King James VI. in the year 1588, so that this was the tercentenary of its date.

Mr. GEORGE ROBERTSON, F.S.A., Scot., and Custodier of Crown property in Dunfermline, then read a paper on the history of Dunfermline Abbey and Palace. The historical accounts of many parts of Scotland previous to the

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12th century were, he said, made up in a great measure of tradition and fable, and in this respect Dunfermline and its vicinity were no exceptions. As to the name of the town a number of conjectures had been made. It was, however, now generally agreed that the name was derived from the castle of King Malcolm Canmore, a fragment of which building was still to be seen upon the steep ground known as Towerhill in the policies of the estate of Pittencrieff, in the immediate vicinity of the Abbey and Palace. The etymology usually adopted of the word Dunfermline was the Gaelic *Dun-fiar-linne*—the castle by the crooked stream—though many other renderings had been suggested. About the year 1075 the Abbey of Dunfermline was founded by King Malcolm, at the suggestion of Queen Margaret. The church was dedicated to the Holy Trinity, and appointed to be the future royal burying place in room of Iona. The tomb of Queen Margaret—constructed of massive slabs of mountain limestone in which were many curious fossils—was still to be seen outside the present church, but within the ruined walls of the Lady Chapel of the old building. The tomb has recently been enclosed by an iron railing by Her Majesty's Board of Works, who were custodians of the Abbey and Palace. The remains of Queen Margaret were removed from the still older portion of the church to this tomb on the completion of the eastern church in 1250. The Norman Church of Queen Margaret—or Saint Margaret, as after her canonisation she was designated—was still in good preservation, having been thoroughly repaired and strengthened by Government some years ago. Its architecture was somewhat rude, but the internal appearance of the building was lofty, and the general effect imposing. The eastern portion of the church, which was erected in 1250, was almost totally destroyed at the Reformation. All that now remained of the eastern part were the small parts of the Lady Chapel around St. Margaret's Tomb. The work of destroying Dunfermline Abbey commenced on the 28th March, 1560. The architecture of the oldest part of the church was very interesting as an example of the earlier Norman, the west doorway in particular being well worthy of notice. The present steepled tower had been erected upon part of an earlier tower—probably about A.D. 1440, which date was to a certain extent indicated both by the architecture and by a heraldic shield which was cut on a boss in the vaulting of an adjoining bay of the same architecture. This shield bore the arms of Abbot Bothuel, or Bothwell, who was superior of the Abbey at that time. The pointed arches and clustered columns at the same part also lent testimony to this idea of date. Queen Margaret's arms—those of Edward the Confessor. her grand uncle—being a cross fleury between five martlets, were also cut on a boss in the vaulting of the adjoining bay. For many years there had existed an erroneous idea that the steeple, the north porch, and the bays referred to were erected by James VI., but this idea had of recent years been abandoned by many who had made a close study of the architectural and heraldic features. The south tower was modern, having been erected early in the present century, to replace a Norman tower which fell in 1807. The buttresses on the north

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and south sides of the church were of much later date than the original building; one of these on the south side bearing the date of 1620, and another —on the north—that of 1675. These buttresses had evidently been much needed to strengthen the walls, which still in some places showed a slight inclination from the perpendicular. Many later works and repairs were carried out by William Schaw, who was architect to James VI., and to whose memory and honour a monument was erected by Queen Anne in the north aisle. It now stood at the base of the steeple tower. On this monument was an interesting square of marble, with the monogram "William Schav" in interlaced letters. It was said that this monogram had been cut by Schaw himself, and was inserted in his monument by royal command. At the east end of the north aisle was a monument to Robert Pitcairn, Secretary of State, who died in 1584. At the east end of the church the Norman pillars were incised with spirals and chevrons of zigzags, similar to pillars in Peterborough and elsewhere. Before the erection of the church of 1250 the high altar stood between these pillars, the east end of the church being very likely formed by an apse as in many other churches of similar date. There was nothing left, however, but the ornamented pillars to make this surmise certain. After the Reformation, gallery seats or "lofts" were erected between the pillars. The carved front of the royal pew—with the date 1610—which was between two of these pillars, was still preserved in the north transept of the new church. This old piece of woodwork was a very good specimen of the wood-carver's art at the time of its erection. Other gallery pews—principally those of the nobility and the incorporations of trades—were erected between the pillars of the old church, but this front of the royal pew was all that now remained. Many of the windows of the old church had of recent years been filled with coloured glass designs. In the south aisle there was a much-admired window to Annabella Drummond, Queen of Robert III., and mother of the murdered Duke of Rothesay. The large window in the west wall had also recently been filled with historical glass, at the cost of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, of New York, who was a native of Dunfermline. The design of the window was by Sir Noel Paton, who was also a native of the town. The design embraced figures of King Malcolm, Queen Margaret, King Robert Bruce, and William Wallace, with appropriate accessories and heraldry. The monastery was situated to the south of the church, the only remaining portion being the south and west walls of the Refectory or Frater's Hall. In the west wall was a large and handsome window, seemingly of fourteenth century work. The ground to the north was the palace yard, upon which both fronted. At the north side of this yard there was another pended tower, in which was the north gate of the palace. Very little now remained of the palace but the west wall, built upon a steep slope, at the bottom of which was the water of Lyne, or "Tower Burn." From the portions of the palace that remained it could be seen that many alterations had from time to time taken place in its structure. The windows in particular had undergone a great change. These were

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originally Gothic and of very wide dimensions, but had been altered to square or Tudor. In the soffit of one of the upper windows there was a large sculptured stone bearing a representation of the Annunciation. This carving was supposed to have formed part of an altar in the Abbey, or the tympanum of an arched door or window, and to have been removed to its present position at the Reformation. When discovered in its present position it had been plastered over, as if for concealment. Charles I. was born in this palace in 1600. The room generally pointed out as the place of the birth of Charles is that of the Annunciation Stone, but Mr. Robertson was much of opinion that it was a room in the same storey at the west, or newer, part of the building. The kitchen of the palace was a large unroofed apartment, and had two spacious fire-places. The iron cooking grate or range of one of these was now in H.M, Office of Works, Edinburgh. A communicating passage through the pended tower and a wheel stair led from the monastery to the kitchen—the brethren having a right of certain supplies from the latter place. Underneath the kitchen there was a large vaulted room, locally known as the "magazine," from the fact of its having been used during the civil wars as a store for ammunition. It had the appearance of a chapel or crypt, and from its architecture had evidently formed originally part of the monastery, and not of the palace. At the north-east corner of this vaulted room was the entrance to a dark passage, which appeared to have been an underground communication between the monastery and the church. On a recent exploration it was found that the passage led in that direction, but about 90 feet from the entrance it was built up. It seemed quite likely that, although at one time a thoroughfare for the brethren, it had been broken at the upper end by the formation of the public road and other changes. The passage was arched with groins or ribs at intervals, and was over 6 feet in height from the paved floor, though in places, from the accumulation of earth and other matter, it was now much less.

The members of the Association had pointed out to them the various works of art which adorn the Council Chamber. Among them are the portraits by Raeburn, of George Chalmers, of Pittencrieff, and Provost Low of Fordel, one by Sir Francis Grant, of James eighth Earl of Elgin, who was successively Governor-General of Jamaica, Canada, and India, and Plenipotentiary to China; and a fourth portrait by Lawrence, of Admiral Sir Andrew Mitchell. The greater portion of the east wall of the Council Chamber is occupied by a large cartoon, "The Spirit of Religion," drawn in 1845 by Sir Noel Paton, R.S.A., as a competitive design for the decoration of the Houses of Parliament, and presented to the Corporation of Dunfermline in 1881. There were exhibited the Bible, chair, and looking glass used by the Rev. Ralph Erskine, father of the Secession, the Dunfermline copy of the Solemn League and Covenant, and a number of old engravings of views of the town. Councillor William Clark showed a small white marble pilaster, believed to have formed a portion of the monument which at one time stood over the grave of King

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Robert the Bruce. Mr. Clark found the relic beneath the pavement of the Abbey when making excavations to fit up heating apparatus. He also showed a beautiful illuminated missal which belonged to the monks of Dunfermline. The members then proceeded to the Abbey and made a lengthened examination of its architectural features and the interesting monuments which it contains. When in the church now used for worship by the parishoners, Mr. E. P. Loftus Brock ascended the pulpit, which has been erected over the spot where repose the remains of King Robert the Bruce. He said that the architecture of the nave was so similar to that of Durham Cathedral, that it well justified the remark of many of the members, "Why, this is a little Durham!" It was stated that when the church was rebuilt—for there was a church there in earlier times—workmen were brought from Durham to help in the work. In that way there was a very curious connection between architecture across the Border and architecture in Scotland, showing that the Scottish people did occasionally derive some sort of architectural style from England as well as work out their own style. When they referred to the proportion of the nave, he thought they must be struck with one thing, which was that, while the design was partially inspired by Durham, the workmen when they came there made the design more Scottish than the previous one. It was a curious thing that the height of Scottish churches in proportion to their width was greater than in England, and they had a typical case before them. Outside the church were some remarkable buttresses. They were of a later date than the Reformation, showing that there was an evident intention to preserve at anyrate that portion of the building for use. With regard to the remarks which had been made about the demolition of the church, that all that was destroyed was destroyed by the Reformers, the order which was given them indicated how far they were to go, and it could hardly be thought that they would go further than they had permission to do. They were to purge the church of what they considered objects of idolatry, but nothing was said with regard to the pulling down of the structure itself; and since it was found that in the seventeenth century an effort was made, at great expense, by the erection of buttresses, to preserve what was left of the church, it seemed hardly in accord with any intention to make a clean sweep of both. It was probable that since the nave was found to be large enough for public worship, the east end of the church was left to the fate of many another building—for the wind and the other elements added to neglect to cause its fall. Drawings exhibited to the members showed that there was a considerable number of arches remaining of the old choir in a state of ruin, all of which had been removed in order to make way for the present Parish Church. It was hardly necessary, he said, that he should trespass further on the time of the party, but he thought, in fairness to the association and the work they endeavoured to promote, they ought not to leave the place without referring with feelings of regret to the fact that one of the greatest men of Scotland should lie beneath the spot on which he stood without any visible monument. It might be said by some

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persons that a pulpit from which the Word of God was preached was not an unfitting memorial to go over the grave of such a man as the Bruce. But why should there not be both? Why should the pulpit interfere with the site of the monument of one of Scotland's bravest sons? He trusted that some effort would be made to place the pulpit in another position, and to put some fitting memorial there. The Bruce was worthy of it. The heart of every Scotchman warmed with enthusiasm at the mention of his name, and was it right that such a nation as Scotland should permit the body of the Bruce to remain there apparently unhonoured and unrecorded? (Hear, hear.)

It was mentioned to Mr. Brock that a movement had recently been made in the direction of erecting a suitable monument, and a sketch was shown of a memorial brass which it is proposed to place in the pavement over the grave of the great Scottish king.

The monastery was next visited, and the party then went through the Royal Palace. Subsequently they were entertained by Provost Donald to luncheon in the City Arms Hotel. The customary loyal and complimentary toasts were proposed. After luncheon the work of sight-seeing was resumed, parties going off to visit the remains of the tower of Malcolm Canmore, a representation of which appears on the armorial bearings of the burgh, and Queen Margaret's Cave, a rock-hewn oratory to which the sainted monarch is said to have been in the habit of retiring for meditation and prayer.

The party then returned to Glasgow.

AFTERNOON MEETING.

The members met in the Corporation Galleries later in the afternoon—the Marquis of Bute presiding.

Professor FERGUSON gave the outline of some notes on the literature of witchcraft in Scotland. Connected with Glasgow, he said, there were three events connected with witchcraft which were of interest to the association. One was the so-called bewitching of Sir George Maxwell of Pollok in 1697 or thereabouts. Sir George Maxwell suffered, wax images with pins stuck in them were discovered, and several people were burned. The next case was that of Christian Schaw. She was eleven years of age, and was the eldest daughter of a laird near Bishopton. Having taken a spite at one of the servant girls in her father's house, she took fits and threw up pins and hair and such things, and, of course, was looked upon as bewitched. A Commission of the Privy Council of Scotland was appointed to investigate the case. People were brought to trial, and seven of them were burned at Paisley. Lastly, there was the case of George Sinclair, a professor in Glasgow 200 years ago, and author of one of the most famous books upon witchcraft. The books upon witchcraft in Scotland were very curious—most of them—and were extremely

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rare. Books upon witchcraft in England were abundant, and on the Continent they were still more so. The chief books upon witchcraft in Scotland were a "News from Scotland," published in London, in 1591; King James's "Demonology," 1597; Sinclair's "Invisible World," and the account of Christian Schaw's case. Professor Ferguson also indicated the scope of a paper upon "Kirani Kiranides," a seventeenth century book, of medical and magical receipts, supposed to have been the work of a Persian king.

Mr. W. G. BLACK read a paper upon "The Derivation of the Name 'Glasgow.'" There was, he said, scarcely a place name more inexplicable than that of Glasgow. He had notes of at least eighteen different derivations, all of which had their supporters. Some were obviously absurd, some had unfortunately an apparent scholarship which was very misleading. What should first be considered was the history of the city as far back as recorded and the earliest form in which they met with the name in writing. As to history, they knew Glasgow stood on the boundary line of the British land of Strathclyde. Kentigern was himself a Briton, or Brython, and so was his host and protector Rydderch, the great lord of the fortress of Alclud, which the Gaels, or Goidels, who filled the country beyond Glasgow, called Dunbrettan, or the fortress of the Britons. In the first instance, thus Kentigern's settlement was a purely British one, and would naturally be called by a British name. But the Goidels came in like a flood, and the Brython vanished; even his dwelling places were now known by Goidelic names—such as in the case of Dunbarton. They need not, therefore, be surprised if they found that Glasgow too, though founded by a Brython, had a Gaidelic name. Such was indeed the case. The most correct derivation, philologically speaking, was from the Goidelic name, for the British Saint Kentigern was pronounced in his time something like "Cunotigernos." In this name the Gaels discovered the word for "hound"—Glas chu or greyhound—and this they gave him as a folk name or nickname. When the conquering Gael expelled the Brython, the place holy to Kentigern or "the greyhound" was still called by his name—In Glas chu —greyhound. This was Prof. Rhys's derivation, than whom there could be no higher authority, and after having had the advantage of some correspondence on the subject it seemed to Mr. Black undoubtedly the correct one. Mr. Macgeorge's derivation of the name from *Glas* (viridis), and *cu*, or *gu* (carus), as in mun-gu, gave them "dear green." It was quite impossible, for it was made up of two adjectives—a fatal objection. Equally impossible were such derivations as *clais dhu*, the dark ravine, or the beloved water, or the valley of prayer, the green wood, the deserted road, the forsaken district (a most remarkable name if by any possibility it could be correct, which it could not) the green field, the eloquent voice the blue water, the dewy spot, and other vagaries of amateur philology—the most dangerous form of archæological philandering. Joseline writing, it was true, 600 years after Kentigerns' death, gave the name as Deschu, or Clesgu—now called, he said, Glasgo, so they had a tolerably good idea that the pronunciation, which was generally of

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some aid, had not greatly altered. Joseline, of course, copied from older MSS.

Mr. W. DE GRAY BIRCH read a short paper upon "The Materials for the Scoti-Monasticon."

On the motion of the PRESIDENT (Lord Bute) votes of thanks were subsequently passed to the Lord Provost and Magistrates, the Principal and Professors of the University, Sheriff Berry and the other members of the Local Reception Committee, the Executive Council of the Glasgow International Exhibition, the President, Council, and members of the Glasgow Archæological Society, the Provost and Magistrates of Falkirk, the Provost and Magistrates of Dunfermline, the officer commanding at Stirling Castle, the Provost and Magistrates of Stirling, Mr. Matthew Bulloch, Mr. John Muir, and Mr. Wilson. On the motion of Mr. Loftus Brock, seconded by Mr. Morgan, a vote of thanks was passed to Lord Bute.

Lord BUTE, in acknowledging the vote, said he had to repeat his thanks to the members for having conferred upon him the honour of being the president of the Glasgow Congress, and also his thanks to them for the kindness and forbearance with which they had treated him. He ventured again to express the hope that the impression made upon the members by their first expedition into Scotland might be such as to encourage them to repeat it. He assured them there were many districts full of monuments which would excite their deepest interest. With the renewal of his thanks and of his best wishes, his Lordship resigned his office.

Further votes of thanks were conveyed to Mr. Dalrymple Duncan, Mr. W. G. Black, and Mr. Marwick, for their services during the visit, and the Congress terminated.

RECEPTION BY THE CORPORATION.

Last night the members of the British Archæological Association and of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, by invitation of the Corporation, attended a reception and conversazione in the Corporation Galleries. The guests were received by Lord Provost Sir James King, Lady King, and the Magistrates in the west room of the lower halls. During the reception Messrs. Adams's band played in an adjoining room, and the Balmoral Choir, conducted by Mr. H. A. Lambeth, city organist, sang in the music-room upstairs. About 800 invitations had been issued. The Marquis of Bute, the president, and Lady Bute were present during the greater part of the evening.

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